

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### A GROAT CONTRIBUTED—A SHILLING TAKEN OUT IN CHANGE.

DR. HOOK, of Leeds, heretofore celebrated for his ultra-church and semi-papal principles, has been drawing the newspaper world in wonder after him, by his sudden and extraordinary liberality on the question of state education. Concessions to the spirit of the age are so little looked for from some quarters, that when they do come it is not, perhaps, unnatural, to find them engrossing public attention to the utter neglect of those conditions which they bring in their train. Dr. Hook gives a groat, and takes out a shilling in change—and the press, with rare exceptions, bursts forth in admiring praise of his liberality, either unconscious or heedless of the fact, that the long-headed clergyman gains by what he gives. The groat bestowed attracts universal notice—the shilling subtracted secures none. In all ages, we suppose, the stratagem of the Trojan horse has been a favourite one with baffled tyranny—and, in all ages, it would seem, not excepting our own, society has been simple enough to be deluded by it. The newspapers are remarkably unanimous in insisting upon the necessity of education for the masses—would that they themselves, the guides of public opinion, were more fully instructed on some points of vital interest!

In a letter of Dr. Hook to the bishop of St. David's, among other remarkable passages, the following is certainly not the least:—

"The notion is now exploded which once prevailed, that the Church of England had an exclusive claim to pecuniary support on account of its being the Establishment. Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarianism. It is a pure fiction to assert that the state, by any act of Parliament, has established the Church of England, or any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively bound to render pecuniary support, or to afford any other support, than such as every class of her Majesty's subjects have a right to demand. This is proved by the impossibility of producing any act of Parliament by which this establishment was ordained. The church has inherited property, together with certain rights; and it has a claim upon protection precisely similar to the claim for protection which may be urged by the Lord Mayor and the corporation of London, who are also invested with certain rights and property handed down to them from their predecessors. The Church has no more claim for exclusive pecuniary aid from the state, or for any pecuniary aid at all, than is possessed by any other of those many corporations with which our country abounds. To call upon Parliament to vote any money for the exclusive support of the Church of England, is to call upon Parliament to do what is unjust. The taxes are collected from persons of all religions, and cannot be fairly expended for the exclusive maintenance of one."...

It will be observed that the whole of the above extract is put into the form of concession. It gives up, with an air of argumentative grace, claims which have never yet been generally admitted. It does so, however, on assumptions so daring, so rapacious, and so utterly subversive of national rights, as to throw the worth of the little that is yielded completely into the shade. These we shall take leave in a few words as possible to expose.

1. It is assumed that the Church of England is a corporation, analogous to those municipal bodies to which the descriptive title is commonly applied. Practically, it has become such—the clergy have usurped both the name and the rights of "the church"—but surely the abuse of a trust cannot infer a legitimate exemption from its liabilities and obligations. "The Church of England as by law established" consists of the people of England, considered in their ecclesiastical capacity—and as, in a single parish, its powers and privileges rest exclusively upon the assumption that the parishioners constitute the church, and not the rector and his curate, so, in the entire kingdom, the subjects of the realm, without distinction, and not the fraternity of authorised priests, must be held to be "the Church of England" in the eye of common sense and of law. Here, we feel ourselves on surer ground with Hooker than with Hook. "When we oppose," says the former, in his famous *Ecclesiastical Polity*, "the

church and the commonwealth in Christian society, we mean by the commonwealth that society with relation to all the public affairs thereof, only the matter of true religion excepted; by the church, the same society, with only reference unto the matter of true religion, without any affairs: besides, when that society which is both a church and a commonwealth doth flourish in those things which belong to it as a commonwealth, we then say, the commonwealth doth flourish—when in both of them, we then say the church and commonwealth do flourish together." And again, "The church and the commonwealth are in this case personally one society, which society being termed a commonwealth, as it liveth under whatsoever form of secular law and regiment—a church, as it liveth under the spiritual law of Christ: forasmuch as these two laws contain so many and different offices, there must, of necessity, be appointed in it, some to one charge, and some to another, yet without dividing the whole, and making it two several impaled societies."

2. Assumption the first, however, is merely the bracket upon which assumption the second may be made to stand securely. The constituency of the church having been cut down to a manageable "corporation," it becomes all the more important to put in her claim for independent rights and property. If these are really, as many authorities have asserted, held in trust for the nation, Parliament may one day fancy that more profitable use can be made of them. Why not claim them as an inheritance? There is nothing like putting a bold front on the matter, especially when in the act of making a seeming concession. So thinks Dr. Hook, and says accordingly. "It is a pure fiction to assert that the State, by an act of Parliament, has established the Church of England—this is proved by the impossibility of producing any act of Parliament by which this establishment was ordained." Bravely asserted! The State, however, is likely enough to hold by "a fiction," which for many centuries past it has acted upon as a grave and unquestionable truth. We need not trouble ourselves, therefore, just now to expose this quibble—nor to show that, when the sacraments and ritual of a church were altered by law, and the clergy using such sacraments and ritual were thrust out to make room for such as adopted the new faith and forms, the latter were put into possession by Parliamentary enactment. Our purpose is merely to point out to our readers the kind of pretensions which Dr. Hook sends forth into the world hand in hand with his liberal concessions. The English of his modest proposal is just this,—"Resign all claim to the seven millions a-year which the clergy now divide between them, and they, on their part, will resign their claim to cram Dissenting pupils with Church catechisms." Marvelous liberality! No wonder the press is in ecstasy!

3. But this is not all. The property is not claimed as an inheritance merely for its own sake. The great object sought, is the deliverance of the Church from State control. The doctrine of her independence is neatly put. The claims of the clergy to be the exclusive instructors of the people is represented as absurd and unjust, unless the clergy find the means for carrying out their purpose in their own revenues. Of course, therefore, the duties which the clergy do not claim to perform, the State cannot oblige them to perform. So much, it is true, is not said—but so much is left to be inferred. The theory of an establishment is discovered to involve impracticable duties, and essential injustice. The theory consequently is quietly abandoned, the rights and property having been first made sure.

They talk of Dr. Hook's conversion to a liberal educational policy. How heartily must the wily Churchman laugh in his sleeve! Why, even he scarcely durst have hoped to find such willing dupes—shutting their eyes, stretching their necks, and asking as a favour to be knocked on the head, and then robbed! But all this blindness comes out of cant and conventionalism! Education is the rallying-cry of the day—and most of our public writers, as well as public men, lured by its tones, are ready to rush heedlessly and helter-skelter at the heels of any schemist who has wit enough to employ it.

## DISSENT AND THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

ON Friday afternoon, several gentlemen who take a warm interest in all questions affecting religious liberty, met at the rooms of the Anti-state-church Association, 12, Warwick-square, to take into consideration the danger with which that cause was threatened by the new action of Gathercole v. Miall. Feeling

that the rights of Dissenters, especially in connexion with the public press, would be seriously perilled by allowing Baron Parke's dictum at the late trial at Cambridge, "that the press has no right to publish an opinion on the conduct of a clergyman in his parish, or on the method in which he may choose to administer its charities," to pass unquestioned, they deemed it incumbent upon them to assemble, and to confer together on the propriety of faithfully, temperately, but yet boldly, maintaining, in the trial of the second action, that right to freedom of the press, without which ecclesiastical oppression would be held in check by no responsibility, but that which is merely nominal. It was remarked that Mr. Gathercole, resembling in this respect most converts to a faith they had once opposed, had most scurrilously assailed the entire body of Dissenters as holding "infernal principles," and as being "an ungodly and atheistical set," and that he was now seeking to get impunity for the clergy, guilty of such offences, established by law. Mr. Miall, therefore, was urgently requested, in his defence, to assert at once the freedom of the press, and the equal rights of Dissenters, taking all the consequences which might result from the bold and energetic avowal of that claim. There was a strong and deep feeling in the minds of the gentlemen present of the importance of asserting Anti-state-church views in every possible and legitimate way, and of calling in question the propriety of tamely submitting to the intolerance necessarily involved in a church establishment; but it was deemed wisest on this occasion to restrict attention to the one subject, and to request Mr. Miall to assert fully, so far as the occasion enabled him, the claims of all men to religious liberty in its most extensive sense. The trial will not come on at the ensuing Ipswich assizes, as was expected, notice not having been given in time. The case, therefore, will remain in suspense until March next, affording ample time for thorough preparation.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

We have carefully read the article and the speech [forming the groundwork of the action against ourselves], and can see nothing in either exceeding the bounds of legitimate discussion—nothing of which any man would have cause of complaint, far less such a man as the Vicar of Chatteris. If there be actionable matter, either in the article or the speech, then, we say, that there is not a number of this journal, nor of any journal published, in which there is not a sufficient ground for legal proceedings being adopted against the proprietors or printers.

We repeat, that the momentous question of the freedom of the press is involved in this matter. Mr. Miall makes an earnest appeal to his brethren of the press to make common cause with him in his resistance to the attempts now making, in the person of the notorious Mr. Gathercole, to extinguish freedom of discussion. To that appeal we are sure our contemporaries will readily respond. Generosity towards a man who is so nobly standing up for the rights of the press, would doubtless suggest this conduct on their part. But there are other considerations which ought to weigh with them in such a case. Their own individual interests are in jeopardy. What is Mr. Miall's case to-day, may be ours, or any journalist's, to-morrow. And, what is more, if the vicar of Chatteris, who formerly belonged to the class (the Dissenters) whom he now delights to vilify, succeed in this second crusade against the *Nonconformist*, our brother journalists may depend on it that it will be their turn next.

But the principles involved are not confined to the press. The country has a deep stake in the matter. If newspapers are to be restrained from freely and fearlessly discussing the conduct of public men, the rights and liberties of the people will not be worth an hour's purchase. They will inevitably perish with the extinction of a free press.

(From the *Patriot*.)

We apprehend that this case will be more embarrassing to the judge who shall have to try it, than to anybody else. The learned Barons of the Court of Exchequer have bequeathed a task, by no means enviable, to the brother baron or other judge whose undesirable lot it may be to charge the jury at Ipswich. Mr. Baron Parke would have little difficulty; but we imagine that no other judge would have the hardihood to tell the jury, that the Court of Exchequer has ruled the main point in the case, in conformity to his famous or infamous dictum; and yet, what else he could tell them, we know not, unless he should blurt out the plain truth, and confess that the Court made no decision at all.

The vicar of Chatteris, however, is determined that we shall have the matter decided; and, so far, we commend him. As the point has been mooted, it is fit we should know, whether the established clergy really do form an exception to the general rule, that public functionaries are open to public observation. The Ipswich trial must and will settle the question.

Meanwhile, let the daily press weigh well the persevering case that Mr. Gathercole takes of his character, in the aspect of the case towards themselves. The liberty of the press in general is attacked in the person of Mr. Miall. The vicar of Chatteris makes an appeal to the whole clerical body, to assert that exemption from criticism which Mr.



Baron Parke has endeavoured to secure to them. And the appeal comes with peculiar force; for, if the character of such a man is deemed so sacred, that a jury can be found to award a penalty of £200 against him who dares to assail it, what may not any other clergyman expect?

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.)

An important question, as regards the liberty of the press, is to be tried at our forthcoming assizes. The plaintiff, the Rev. Augustus Gathercole, and the defendant, Mr. Edward Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*. Our readers are already well acquainted with the facts connected with a former trial between the same parties; and the grounds of the present action will be found in our columns of this day. The principle involved is, undoubtedly, one in which the public at large are deeply concerned, or we should not have thought proper to have written one word in reference to the matter until the jury had recorded their verdict, and that principle is,—the right of the press to comment upon and criticise the conduct of "the State priests" in the discharge of their parochial duties. The Court of Exchequer, by supporting the dictum of Mr. Baron Parke, have decided that the priests are a privileged sect—privileged to act the part of the blackguard, the knave, the fool, the cheat, the ruffian, in short, to do anything to others that they would not like to have done unto themselves—and that the press has no right, power, or authority whatever, to interfere as conservators of the public morals, or as censors of priestly tyranny and bigoted intolerance. Recent proceedings in courts of law have shown that the clergy have no claim to be considered as the most refined class in society, and that many of them are in the habit of indulging in sensualities of the lowest description; and the time, it seems, has arrived, when the supporters of our "glorious constitution in Church and State" find it necessary to throw a veil of darkness around their oracles, and conceal their malpractices to the confines of their respective parishes; at least, such will be the universal feeling should a Suffolk jury follow the example of Cambridge, and award damages in favour of the apostolic Mr. Gathercole. The *Nonconformist* makes a spirited appeal to the British press for support, and no doubt it will obtain it, for in the proceedings of the vicar of Chatteris we witness the commencement of a contest which can only terminate in the triumphant ascendancy of public opinion over priestly domination, and the establishment of a free press.

(From the *Inquirer*.)

It is not a question now whether the *Nonconformist* shall be put down, but whether the press is to lose its power of exposing the misconduct of public functionaries, and freely canvassing all doubtful or suspicious proceedings—a power without which we have no hesitation in saying that public liberty is not secure.

We think there is reason to rejoice that the law of the case will now receive a full discussion, and we feel confident that not only will the whole of the respectable and liberal newspaper press watch over the proceedings, and manifest its determination to defend its own rights, which the public interest renders sacred; not only will the people take the question into their own hands, and determine that our contemporary shall suffer no injury by the spirited manner in which he has performed his duty; but, should the result show the bad state of the law, an appeal will be immediately made to the Legislature, and the subject be kept constantly before the public, until the just limits of freedom of speech are settled, and every security is given for the possession of the needful liberty.

#### AN OXFORD CLERGYMAN.

(From the *Aylesbury News*.)

At the Nisi Prius court, held at Oxford, on the 13th inst., Mr. Greenwood brought an action against the Rev. Mr. Fiddler, rector of Easington, in consequence of Mr. Fiddler having done the same towards him.

It appeared, from evidence, that on the 29th of last October, between four and five o'clock in the morning, two colts, the property of the plaintiff, got through the hedge or fence, into the defendant's garden. It was clearly proved by Sarah Lee, that he got up, went down stairs into the kitchen, and taking a large hay or pitch fork with him, proceeded to his garden, where the two colts were. He threw the prong of the pitchfork at one of them, which struck it just above the tail of the animal, inflicting a serious wound; he regained the weapon, and threw a second time, struck the other colt, again also injuring it severely. Sarah Lee immediately ran off to Mr. Greenwood's (the plaintiff's) house, and begged that he would send some person for the colts. The defendant, as if nothing had occurred, went to bed. One colt was so wounded as soon from the effects to die, and the other was not in a fit state to be worked for a fortnight. The rev. defendant dismissed his servant, the witness, Sarah Lee, and finding her, after litigation was commenced, one day working in the fields, suggested that if she would state that the night in question was so dark that she could not see her hand, she might return to his house. The evidence in this respect was corroborated by that of Miss Greenwood, who stated that the night of the 28th of October was so light that she could readily distinguish the girl's dress.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff,

Mr. Whately in reply addressed the jury, but was several times interrupted by the rev. defendant, who seemed disposed not only to have the benefit of the assistance of counsel, but also of his own.

His Lordship was obliged to interpose, and inform the defendant that he could not interfere in the case, as he had counsel to conduct it for him, and that if he could not act with propriety, he must be removed from the court.

The learned judge, after Mr. Whately's reply, proceeded to sum up. He stated that, as a friend to the Established Church, he deeply regretted that his case had ever come into Court, and more especially in this seminary of learning. The defendant had endeavoured to affix to one of the witnesses the grave and serious charge of perjury. There could be no doubt that in her evidence she was perfectly sincere and true.

After a short deliberation, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff—Damages £27, being the measure suggested by his Lordship for the value of the colt killed, and the hire of one to supply the place of that which had been wounded.

The conduct of the rev. defendant was most indecorous throughout the case, as, while the jury were deliberating, he rose, addressed the Court, and persisted in speaking, until the learned judge actually called on an officer to remove him, when he prudently withdrew voluntarily.

This worthy gentleman is still permitted to go on with his ministrations in the holy things of heaven, although proven guilty of an attempt to get a poor girl to perjure herself, and of conduct towards the dumb animals of creation, unworthy of a depraved monster.

**BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—On Wednesday, July 16th, the town of Leighton Buzzard was favoured with a lecture from J. Kingsley, Esq., on the evils necessarily consequent upon the Church establishment principle. This being the first lecture in the town or neighbourhood, the chapel was not filled; yet more persons were present than were expected, and so great was the interest excited upon the subject, that it was resolved to have another public meeting as soon after the harvest as can be made convenient, when we hope to have a glorious meeting.

The sum paid by the Society of Friends this year, under distraint, and in obedience to ecclesiastical demands, amounts to £9,000, which they, as usual, protest against.

**THE EDITOR OF THE JESUIT REVIEW.**—We hear that the editor of the *Oxford Magazine* (since merged in the *Oxford, Cambridge, and Stoneyhurst Review*) received deacon's orders as a curate of Dr. Hook's, of Leeds, at the late ordination of the Bishop of Ripon!—*Church and State Gazette*.

**MORE PERVERTS.**—The Rev. R. Simpson, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, has resigned the living of Mitcham, Surrey, on the ground of inability to conform to the doctrinal teaching of the Established Church. Mr. Simpson was educated under Messrs. Newman and Marriott, at Oriel College, and imbibed his opinions during his college career.—*Church and State Gazette*.

**THE BIBLE.**—From the report of her Majesty's sole and only printers in Scotland (recently presented to Parliament), it appears that since the last report made in May, 1842, there have been published sixty editions of the Bible. From January, 1844, to January, 1845, sixteen editions were published, consisting in round numbers of 200,000 copies. From January, 1845, to January, 1846, twenty-one editions were published, the number of copies amounting to 312,000. From January, 1846, to May 1846, five editions were issued, consisting of upwards of 47,000 copies, and there are several editions now under the judgment of the Board. The increase in the number of Bibles annually printed in Scotland at the present time, as compared with the yearly number printed from 1831 to 1837, considerably exceeds the ratio of three to one. The number of Bibles printed under the superintendence of the Scotch Board during the year ending January last, exceeds the total number printed by authority in Great Britain during either of the years 1832 and 1833. In the former of the two years the number of Bibles printed in Great Britain was 234,420, and in the latter 303,796. The largest number printed in Great Britain in any one year from 1831 to 1837 was 450,778. The Board in their present report state that the increase in the number of Bibles printed, is "not more gratifying than the greatly reduced price at which copies of the inspired work are sold." Of the New Testament there have been published under the authority of the Board since May, 1842, seventy-five editions; twenty-four editions were published in the year ending January, 1845, and consisted in round numbers of 490,000 copies. In the year ending January, 1846, sixteen editions were published, the number of copies amounting to upwards of 285,000. There have been published since January last three editions, consisting of 36,000, and one edition is now before the Board. The largest number printed in Scotland in any of the years from 1831 to 1837, was 105,840, and the annual average for the six years did not much exceed 79,000. The largest number printed by authority in Great Britain during any of the years now specified was 534,450 and the least 250,259. Of the Metrical Psalms, since May, 1842, ninety-five editions have been published under the superintendence of the Board. Of these editions thirty-four were issued in the year ending January, 1845, consisting in round numbers of 480,000 copies. During the year ending January, 1846, there were twenty-five editions, of which the number of copies amounted to upwards of 204,000, and since that date nine editions containing an average of 96,000 copies. The editions of the Psalms published separately by no means show the full amount of the annual shares, as the licenses taken out by the publishers for editions of the Bible or New Testament frequently include the Psalms. The greatest number of copies of the Psalms printed by authority in Scotland in any of the years from 1831 to 1837 was 204,924, and the average annual number did not much exceed 170,000.

**BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—A most able and interesting lecture upon the evils of State-churches, and the duties of Dissenters with regard to them, was delivered on Friday evening, July 17th, in the British School-room, Stony Stratford, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A. The audience gave expression to their approbation of the lecturer's sentiments, by repeatedly and enthusiastically cheering him. The Executive Committee of the Anti-state-church Association have displayed their wisdom in the selection they have made of one so competent to expound and recommend their principles. It is to be hoped that Dissenters will heartily support the Committee in their devoted efforts to establish the cause of truth and righteousness.

**THE COLONIAL OFFICE.**—It is known in the official and political circles, though not formally stated in any list of the new appointments, that the place of Judge-advocate-general is not to be almost a sinecure as heretofore, but that Mr. Charles Buller is to perform the duties of an additional Parliamentary Under-secretary for the Colonies.—*Spectator*.

**THE SWINDLER WYNNDHAM** has victimised the owner of the Royal Victoria Hotel at Tunbridge Wells by the usual trick. He paid his bill with a fictitious draft on a bank, deceiving the hotel-keeper by showing a letter purporting to be written by Gurney and Company. Wynndham called himself Wellesley; but his identity has been detected through his handwriting.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

### THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

On Wednesday, Mr. HUME moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill. As serious objections had been taken to this measure, he thought he should best fulfil the object in view by merely retaining those clauses which secured the accountability of those who had charge of public money. It was the duty of this House, after the expense which had been incurred in inquiries, to have some accounts available that would show how the revenues of each trust had been expended. It was not his intention to include the Bible Society, and other religious trusts or charities where the founders were alive, but those only where the individuals were dead.

Sir GEORGE GREY did not offer any opposition to the second reading of this bill; but the House must not suppose that this was a substitute for another bill, which had been thrown out in the other House, or for a more general measure.

Mr. BERNAL thought that Mr. Hume had not considered the sea of difficulties he would have to encounter. If he attacked the City of London, he would find that a very strong body to deal with. He recommended Mr. Hume to withdraw his bill, and wait for the introduction of a more comprehensive measure by the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN protested against any great principle like this being determined by the House on the representations of any private member. He should move as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.

Mr. TATTON EGERTON, Mr. ESCOTT, and Sir DE LACY EVANS supported the bill. Mr. SPOONER and Mr. ESTCOURT thought so large a measure ought to be introduced on the responsibility of Government.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM gave a short history of the bill. On the failure of the more comprehensive measure introduced into the House of Lords by the late Government, Mr. Hume asked Sir James Graham, if he would consent to a single enactment requiring trustees of charities to present to Parliament a statement annually of their accounts. Sir James approved of the suggestion, thinking that it would prove a salutary check upon the conduct of trustees. Mr. Hume's bill appeared to him to be right in principle. Some parts may admit perhaps of a too extensive application, but that could be corrected in Committee. There could be no doubt that the general rule of accountability ought to be enforced. Great abuses were admitted to exist; and he knew no remedy for those abuses so efficient, so clear, so obvious, as that which accountability presented. If they wanted analogy or proof, they might find both in the case of the turnpike trusts. With respect to those, an enactment similar to this had been passed. Each turnpike trust was compelled to render its accounts, and a more salutary enactment could scarcely have been devised. Debts, jobbing, and abuses, prevailed. The debts of those trusts were now £8,000,000; and if the bill to which he referred had been passed twenty years earlier, not one half the debts of those trusts would now exist. Even if no more were done than to enact the one provision now proposed, it would have the effect of bringing public opinion to bear upon the subject; if no more than that one measure were enacted, one-half the objects contemplated by the larger bill would be accomplished.

Mr. HUME would not object to alteration in Committee. When daylight was once let in on the practices of trustees, there would be time enough for Parliament to consider what was the next step to be taken. As to the case of Dissenters' chapels, they were not charitable trusts, and would not come within the operation of the bill.

Lord G. SOMERSET would vote for the second reading of the bill; but he protested against being precluded, by his present vote, from opposing the bill if it should not be amended so as to omit all the great religious and ecclesiastical bodies connected with the Church, the Universities, or the Dissenters, whether Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, or Independents.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 42 to 12.

Mr. HUME has since given notice that he will move the following amendment to the bill in committee this day (Wednesday):—

And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any university, nor to any college or hall within the same, nor to the colleges in connexion with the London University, called University College and King's College, nor to any schools or other endowments of which the said universities, colleges, or halls are trustees, nor to the colleges of Westminster, Eton, Winchester, or Marlborough, nor to the Charter-house, nor to the schools of Harrow or Rugby, nor to any cathedral or collegiate church, chapel, or other place of religious worship, nor to any colleges, free-schools, or other charitable institutions for the purpose of education, which have special visitors, governors, or overseers appointed by their founders, nor to any funds applicable to the purposes of education for the benefit of any persons of the Jewish persuasion, or the people called Quakers, or persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and which shall be under the superintendence and control of persons of such persuasions respectively.

Mr. J. STUART is to move that the bill be referred to a select committee.

### INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Thursday stated the course which will be pursued with several of the measures before the House. On Monday he would state the plan to be pursued with respect to the sugar duties, and would ask leave to bring in a temporary bill to continue the sugar duties for one month, or until the Parliament shall otherwise determine. The only portion of the Poor Removal Bill with which they proposed to proceed was that which confers a right of industrial settlement. Of the three Irish bills they would proceed with the Ejectment Bill, not precisely in its present form, but preserving the clause preventing the distraining of growing crops. They would also proceed with the Leases Bill; but the Compensation for Improvements Bill, involving complicated machinery, must be postponed. Meantime, the Government



would introduce a bill for facilitating the improvement of waste lands in Ireland, with a view of its being printed and circulated, preliminary to proceeding with it during next session.

Mr. E. DENISON expressed his regret at the course which the Government had decided on. The question of union settlements was one as vitally important to agriculture as manufactures; but from the avowed opinions of some of the leading members of the Government, he had no confidence that land would receive due consideration. The new Government contained many elements of power and strength, but it wanted a just and adequate representation of the landed interest; the great towns were represented, and the Lords were more than enough represented, and the Anti-corn-law League was represented; but he looked in vain for a powerful Parliamentary representation of the landed interest.

Colonel WOOD approved the conduct of her Majesty's Government in striking out of this bill the clauses which had been introduced into it in consequence of the instruction given to the committee on the motion of Mr. Denison.

Mr. DUNCOMBE rose to repeat the question which he had asked Lord J. Russell on a former night, and to ascertain what were the principles on which his Government was formed, and what was the policy which he intended to pursue? At present the House was so ignorant on that subject that nobody knew where to sit. According to all former Parliamentary usage, whenever a new man was appointed prime minister, it was felt to be a part of his duty to explain the principles on which he intended his Government to be conducted. If the noble lord had said that he would act on the principles of Earl Grey's administration, or of Lord Melbourne's administration, he could have understood his meaning; but when the noble lord talked of his principles and his opinions, he puzzled him exceedingly. People asked to which of his opinions Lord J. Russell intended to adhere, and at what time those opinions were expressed? He had been told that Lord J. Russell had applied to Sir R. Peel to lend him three distinguished members of his government; and he now asked the noble lord whether he really had applied to his great rival for that loan? He had read in the *Weekly Chronicle* an article to that effect very ably written, as everything was that proceeded from the pen of the Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Ward); but he did not give any credit to the rumour until he had read it in the *Times*, with which some arrangement was said to have been made through the skilful negotiations of an hon. baronet who was now a member of that House—the hon. baronet the member for Worcester (Sir D. Le Marchant), which was now the Government organ, *vice* the *Chronicle* superseded. When he saw it publicly stated that the noble lord had applied to Sir R. Peel for the loan of these three distinguished gentlemen, and that he had been informed by Sir R. Peel that he did not think that they would join the new Government from a fear of being accused of too great love of place; he (Mr. Duncombe) was inclined to ask, with the *Weekly Chronicle*, why did not the noble lord take the whole of the late cabinet? He would have had an able secretary of state for the home department, and an old and experienced Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose budgets had braved the battle and the breeze. When such things were stated to have occurred, and were certified by the Government organ, would any one venture to say that no explanation was required? He also called on Lord J. Russell to explain his opinions on the Irish church. Was he prepared to act on the principles which he had declared in March, 1845, when he said that he supported the increased grant to Maynooth merely as a prelude to the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the state? Earl Grey went even still further at that time, and stated that he would take the revenues of the Irish church for educational purposes, and would apply them first to the education of the Roman Catholics, as it was from the Roman Catholics that they were taken. He hoped that Lord J. Russell was actuated by the same principles, and if so, he should be most happy to support him. He then asked the noble lord whether he would support any extension of the franchise, or whether he intended to adhere to his old opinions on the finality of the reform bill? Adverting to the restriction of the hours of labour in factories, he told the noble lord that he now had it in his power to carry out a Ten Hours' Bill; and he hoped that, as the noble lord had voted in favour of shortening the hours of labour, he would not leave that subject in the hands of private individuals, but would introduce a bill on it himself, and carry it through Parliament by the influence of Government. For the sake of all parties, the intentions of the administration ought to be known.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the reasons which had induced him to refrain from answering Mr. Duncombe's question on a former evening. He had taken no offence at that question; but it did not seem to him to be necessary that he, who had for so many years taken an open part in the discussion of public questions, should, after he had formed his Government, make a general parade of his opinions and principles. He had, therefore, made no such declarations; and though Mr. Duncombe asserted that many former statesmen had made them, he (Lord J. Russell) could not find out who those statesmen were. Considering the vast extent of the commerce and manufactures of this country, he thought it would be a juster criticism than that which Mr. Denison had made on the composition of the Ministry to say that there were too many members of it connected by their families, with land, and too few connected with commerce. He explained his views of the proper constitution of a government:—

I think that we have heard enough, and more than enough, on the one side, of the importance of the landed interest, and how exclusively its interests ought to be considered; and, on the other hand, that the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are hereafter to govern the country [hear, hear]. For myself, I deny the justice of either plan or principle [hear, hear]. I hold, myself, that not for land, not for commerce or for manufactures, but for the benefit of the whole people of the united empire, the Ministry ought to be constituted [hear, hear], and it will be according to the manner in which the Ministers shall discharge their functions—it will be according to the mode in which they can answer to their high trust—that their con-

duct must be judged, and not by any particular computation as to how much income one gentleman may receive from land, or how far another, who happens to hold the situation of Lord Chancellor, has been all his life connected with the profession of the law.

He admitted that he had asked Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert to do him the honour of becoming his colleagues in the Government. It was his opinion that he should not ask aid of those from whom he differed widely in political opinion; but, at the same time he thought it of consequence to the honour of the Sovereign and to the welfare of the country, that a ministry should be formed, combining in its different members the greatest possible amount of public confidence. Now, with regard to all the great questions which have been agitated within the last two years, he found himself agreeing in opinion with those distinguished colleagues of Sir R. Peel. He had agreed with them in the measures abolishing monopoly and establishing free-trade, and also in the measures necessary to conciliate Ireland; and therefore he saw no loss of honour on their part or his in seeking a junction between them. They had declined his offer in terms very courteous to himself personally; but he could not reproach himself with any dereliction of duty to his Sovereign in having made them that offer. He then proceeded to state that he considered it necessary to combine in office those who agreed on the principles on which the Administration was to be conducted, but that he did not consider it necessary that they should agree on every question which came before Parliament. Such was the mode in which statesmen of great names had formed their administrations—as, for instance, Mr. Pitt, in 1784; Mr. Fox, in 1806; and Lord Liverpool subsequently. Sir R. Peel had aimed at a greater union of opinion and identity of conduct than either Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox, or Lord Liverpool. But though Sir R. Peel, from his great talents, had succeeded in that attempt, he did not think it likely that any person would succeed again. He said this because there were several points upon which the members of his Administration were not agreed in opinion. For instance, with respect to the Irish church, he did not concur himself in the opinions of Earl Grey. He then stated the intentions of himself and colleagues with respect to Ireland:—

We consider that the social grievances of Ireland are those which are most prominent [cheers], and to which it is most likely to be in our power to afford, not a complete and immediate remedy, but some remedy, some kind of improvement, so that some kind of hope may be entertained that some ten or twelve years hence the country will, by the measures we undertake, be in a far better state with respect to the frightful destitution and misery which now prevail in that country [hear, hear]. We have that practical object in view [cheers]. We shall endeavour to undertake it—we will endeavour to apply our whole minds to the subject, and we will not be led away from it by any differences on other subjects, not calculated to effect any immediate good [cheers]. I say, secondly, with respect to the franchise in Ireland, that it is my opinion that it is a great mistake to suppose, that there is no immediate connexion between the political franchise and the social condition [hear, hear]. My opinion is, that in proportion as men are raised by the enjoyment of those franchises which belong to a free state, their energy and industry are promoted, and they aspire to better things and to a higher condition [hear, hear]. And so, seeing that I agree with those who have been the greatest lights and ornaments to this House, as, if I went into matters of detail, I could presently show, I shall endeavour to obtain for the people of Ireland the enjoyment of equal franchises with the people of England [cheers].

He explained his views with regard to the Irish church, and the endowment of the Roman Catholics:—

With respect to the church in Ireland, and the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, I voted with my hon. friend the member for Sheffield in favour of providing for the establishment of Maynooth out of the funds of the Established Church. We were defeated by a great majority, the opinion of the House being adverse to that proposition. I afterwards continued to the end to give a zealous support to the bill which provided for the establishment of Maynooth out of the consolidated fund. I made no difficulty in supporting that bill because the motion of my hon. friend was not carried. Well, I now say that I retain my opinions with respect to the Protestant church, and with respect to Roman Catholic endowment; but I do not think that it is necessary that I should urge these opinions at the present moment, for I should be doing that which I must confess at the present moment to be impracticable. I believe that with respect to what some have proposed, namely, the destruction of the Protestant church in Ireland, there could be no worse or more fatal measure sanctioned by Parliament [hear, hear]. I believe that it would be politically injurious, because I believe that many of the most loyal in Ireland—many of those the most attached to the connexion with this country, would be alienated by the destruction of that church, to which they are fondly attached [hear, hear]. I believe that in a religious point of view, it would be the commencement of a religious war; that there would be that which does not at present prevail,—the most violent and vehement attack on the Roman Catholic religion; and that the Roman Catholics themselves would be the first to complain of the destruction of the Protestant church [hear, hear]. Can you found or endow the Roman Catholic church? It is quite evident from Mr. Pitt's speeches, and the memoranda left by his friends, that he was of opinion that it was possible to endow or to make some provision for the Roman Catholic church by the state. My belief is, that if Mr. Pitt had carried that measure, he would have carried a measure conducive to the welfare of Ireland, to the maintenance of the union, and to the peace of the United Kingdom [hear, hear]. In conformity with that opinion I gave my vote in 1825, twenty-one years ago, in favour of a motion made by Lord F. Egerton, now the Earl of Ellesmere, who moved that a provision be made for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic church. But what do I find at this moment? I see, generally speaking, that the Church of England, that the Dissenters of England, that the established church of Scotland, that the free church of Scotland, that the established church in Ireland, that the Protestant Association in Ireland, and lastly, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland themselves, are all vehement in opposition to such a plan. I received only this morning a placard from Edinburgh, in which the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh declared that they would resist, to the utmost of their power, any plan for the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy. I cannot see, then, that that is a measure which I am bound, consistently with my duty, to bring under the consideration of the House, until I see some kind of more favourable disposition towards it on the part of the people. I should say, if that measure, or any other measure were urgent, that, though impracti-

cable, I might still be bound, by my duty to the Crown, to propose it, and resign office if I should not carry it; but I must confess, that with respect to ecclesiastical questions in Ireland, admitting, as I do, that neither the state of the Protestant establishment, as affecting the south of Ireland, nor the voluntary system, as affecting the Roman Catholics, is satisfactory to my mind; yet I do see that there is not that cause of urgency that any immediate measures need be proposed with respect to them. There are many questions which are more beneficial to Ireland, and more practicable; and, therefore, I do not see the necessity of urging forward those questions which I confess to be impracticable. If any member of this House chooses to express, or feel, and act upon a want of confidence in my Administration, on the ground that I am not disposed to rest for ever satisfied with the present condition of ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland, or inclined to say that the state of these affairs is consistent with justice, and that it must be kept up in perpetuity on the principle of endowment for the Protestant minority, and of the voluntary principle for the Roman Catholic majority—if any persons are disposed to favour a vote of want of confidence on that account, I cannot help their acting on such an opinion. But I cannot, in my own mind, say that I am satisfied perfectly with that condition of affairs. I cannot pledge myself, if I find the people of England and Scotland disposed to what I think a more just and useful arrangement, I will not pledge myself to be an opponent of such arrangement [hear, hear].

"Finality" and political reform:—

"Now, the word 'finality,' be it remembered, was no word of mine [hear, hear]; it was a word invented for the purpose of expressing a system to which I never, I think, gave any countenance. What happened was this,—that my Lord Grey and my Lord Althorpe, the one in the other House of Parliament and the other in this, had brought forward a great measure of Parliamentary reform; and when they were told by many persons, 'We shall be ready to support this reform if you intend to stop here, but we cannot support it if you mean it to be a step to some other scheme of Parliamentary reform which is immediately to follow it;' they said, 'No, we do not intend any other scheme to follow this; we consider this as a final measure; this is the only measure we propose.' I repeated in this House that such had been their language, and that I did not think it would be consistent with what they had said—I did not think, sitting by my late noble friend, Lord Althorpe, and consenting to his language, it would be consistent or honourable in me, immediately to propose some other large scheme of Parliamentary reform. I never said that the whole Reform Bill should be kept just as it was in all its parts; I said I could not be a party to any large and new scheme of representation. I said, 'It may be that the people of England differ from me; they may wish to have a new reform bill; they may wish to have household suffrage or universal suffrage; they may wish to have triennial parliaments or annual parliaments. If that is the case, I think it is far better that scheme should be brought forward by some one who thinks it would be beneficial, and not by me, who sat by Lord Althorpe when he made this declaration.' With regard to that, I am of the same mind still [hear, hear]. I am for improvement—I am for any improvement that can be made—I am for improvement with regard to all subjects; but as to intending to bring forward a new scheme of Parliamentary representation—as to introducing either household suffrage, or (what I believe my hon. friend favours) the 'five points' of the Charter—I will do no such thing [hear, hear]. If I lose my hon. friend's confidence I am sorry for it; but if he brings forward the 'five points' of the Charter I shall think it necessary to give my decided opposition to such a plan. [Mr. T. Duncombe: I asked about the extension of the franchise, not the 'five points.'] What my hon. friend says now is, the extension of the franchise; but what he actually brought forward was a motion founded upon a petition for a reform—a petition most numerous signed—but for that specific object of which he is the advocate. As to 'extension of the suffrage,' I must beg to wait till I hear my hon. friend's proposition upon the subject—till I know what it is that he proposes under those very vague and indefinite words. [Mr. T. Duncombe: 'Indefinite!'] Yes, they are very vague and indefinite. [Mr. T. Duncombe: 'What! extension of the franchise?'] Why, I myself, at the time that I made that declaration, which was so much attacked, stated that there were certain matters—that there were other classes of voters who I thought might be introduced consistently with the Reform Bill. I will not say whether those schemes were wise or not, but what I opposed was, any new scheme of representation which was to supersede the Reform Bill [hear, hear]. Sir, I must confess that, generally speaking—and my hon. friend may take advantage of that declaration if he likes—that with regard to great measures that have been under the consideration of Parliament, whether you speak of the Reform Act of Lord Grey, whether you speak of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, whether you speak of the repeal of the Corn-laws which has only passed the other day, I hold that it is wise in this House, it is wise in Parliament to rest satisfied with the settlement which has been made after long deliberation by the Legislature [hear, hear]; that there is not a gain to be acquired by the people equivalent to the stirring up of agitation consequent on the revival of subjects which have been once settled by the deliberations of Parliament [hear, hear].

With respect to the Factory Bill he had stated what he thought should be the latitude allowed to those in the Cabinet. He had already given his vote in favour of shortening the time of labour to eleven hours. If that measure should be introduced again he should again vote for it. So would Sir G. Grey. But Mr. Labouchere had studied the subject with great care, and had formed a deliberate opinion that such a law would be injurious. He thought that an administration which differed on the Factory Bill, could be carried on usefully with regard to the general interests of the country, and he should not, therefore, attempt to make Mr. Labouchere bend his conscientious opinion to that of himself as head of the Cabinet.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE expressed his dissatisfaction with the declarations of Lord John Russell:—

What might be the effect out of the House of those declarations on the subject of the policy to be pursued towards Ireland, he (Mr. B. Osborne) was not prepared to state; but he must distinctly tell the noble lord, that if those declarations had been made when they (the Ministerial members) sat on the opposite benches, a considerable portion of those who now sat behind the noble lord would have followed the right hon. baronet at present out of office [hear, hear]. For the life of him he (Mr. B. Osborne) could not see what difference there was 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee' [a laugh]. The noble lord had always led those who voted with him to suppose that the great point of difference between the two parties was 'the appropriation clause' of 1836; but now he had announced that he would give Ireland some few social reforms, but would not touch the question of the



Irish church, at least until the "pressure from without" was so strong as to compel him [series of "No, no"]. Why, if he would do it on the ground of abstract justice, why not say at once, "The principle of my Government is to reform that church"? He (Mr. B. Osborne) agreed with the noble lord in not wishing to destroy it, but in its present condition it was a disgrace to the country; yet the noble lord, on taking office, had discovered that it was not a pressing question. In fact, the old game of the appropriation clause was about to be played again [hear, hear]. All questions, it seemed, were to be open questions—the Cabinet were agreed upon none, except the thorough drainage questions [a laugh]. They had resolved themselves into a set of commissioners of sewers [laughter]. But the country had a right to look for something more than a few sanitary regulations from the Government. He (Mr. B. Osborne) would give them an early opportunity of testing their sincerity upon the subject of the Irish church, by moving the resolution formerly brought forward by the hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Ward) ["hear hear," and a laugh], whose appointment to office ought to be hailed with unmitigated pleasure, and would very much conciliate those who might be called "of extreme opinions" ["Hear, hear," and a laugh].

Sir Robert Peel had left office, but had not quitted power; and if he will act on the principles avowed in his parting speech, he will return to Government with the support of all the middle classes of the country.

Mr. HUME asked Lord J. Russell whether he was prepared to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the office of Lord-lieutenant of Ireland? Lord J. Russell was of opinion that the office to which Mr. Hume referred could not be abolished at present with any advantage to the country.

Mr. B. ESCOTT had watched the conduct of Lord J. Russell very closely, and had observed that he had always given a distinct enunciation to his principles. His conduct during the present session entitled his government to a fair trial, and to the candid consideration of the House.

Mr. WAKLEY was puzzled a little while ago, and now he was regularly bewildered. In allusion to the conduct of the preceding speaker when the last Whig Government was in office he said:—

If there was one more vehement opponent of the Whig Government than another in the west of England, and he might add, a more effective or more eloquent opponent, it was the hon. and learned gentleman [cheers]. The farmers, when they wanted some one to abuse the Whigs, said "Send for Escott, he'll do it. Send for Bickham. Where is he? Find him out." [much laughter, arising from the hon. member's imitation of the dialect of the west of England]. "He'll be sure to give you the most terrible thrashing they ever had" [laughter]. The hon. and learned gentleman was the life, and soul, and spirit of all the public dinners held in the west of England. Then who was it that had changed? What did it mean? He could not comprehend it [a laugh]. The noble lord said he should adhere to, and be regulated by, his former principles, and the hon. and learned gentleman was delighted. Well, there must be some considerable change somewhere [cheers].

He expressed his dissatisfaction with Lord John's Russell's programme:—

He would tell the noble lord unhesitatingly, as an old Reformer, that his speech was by no means satisfactory to him (Mr. Wakley). If the Minister intended to carry measures of reform the country ought to have a bold announcement of his intention. The noble lord had that boldness, and what then was the inference? That there were no such measures, because, from the candour of the noble lord, and from his public spirit, he was confident that he would have made them known. With reference to the Irish church, the speech of the noble lord was most unsatisfactory. He feared to propose measures when he could not carry them. That did not become a great mind, which should be prepared to meet difficulties. It was no credit to a Minister to propose measures when he knew he had a supple and convenient majority at his tail to carry them [cheers]. He inferred the very worst from the noble lord's indistinct reply, and that he did not intend to propose at present any change in the Irish church.

Mr. NEWDEGATE denied the justice of Mr. Wakley's panegyric. Had Sir Robert Peel adhered to his professions, the Protectionists would not have had to deplore the loss they had sustained. He had no confidence in the present Government; he stood there as an individual member of Parliament, whose duty it was to guard the interests of those who sent him.

Mr. WARD, in consequence of the appeals which had been addressed personally to himself, felt it necessary to state that he had never concealed his opinions on the subject of the Irish Church when out of office, and that he would not sacrifice those opinions in order to retain himself in office. If the speech which he had made on the first reading of the Coercion Bill were referred to, it would be found that he had then stated his conviction that the social grievances of Ireland formed the first practical question with which the House ought to deal, and that they must be cured before any Government could successfully deal with the Irish Church. Having been already twice defeated on the subject of the Irish Church, he had not intended to bring the subject forward again in the present session, and he had told his Irish friends so, who were satisfied with his reasons. He thought, however, that, when it was brought forward, not even Mr. Wakley would be inclined to quarrel with his vote.

Mr. HORSMAN did not approve of the hostile strictures which had been made on Lord John Russell by some of the speakers.

Mr. HINDLEY inquired what was to be done with regard to a bill for the enrolment of the Militia? Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that no such bill would be introduced during this session: the existing system would continue.

In reply to Lord LINCOLN, Mr. LABOUCHERE enumerated the several Irish measures which Government intended to proceed with this session [most of them were mentioned by Lord John Russell]. The Valuation of Heritable Property Bill would be proceeded with; but as to the Drainage Bill and the Landlord and Tenant Bill, they would have to undergo consideration, in the view of improving the machinery.

#### POOR LAW REMOVAL BILL.

Mr. GEORGE GREY then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Poor Removal Bill. He explained the leading provisions of the bill as modified by the Government. It provided that any one residing

in a parish five years previous to the day of making the order for relief, should not be removed from that parish, but should be entitled to relief in the parish in which he had so resided for five years; and should be irremovable therefrom. The principle of "irremovability" was also applied for a certain period to the widow of any man who had resided in the parish in which he died for five years. No child under sixteen years of age could be removed for twelve months after the death of its father, in a case where the father himself was irremovable. Provision is made for giving temporary relief in cases of sickness and accident.

A long discussion followed; the prevalent opinion being that Ministers had acted judiciously in excluding that part of the original bill which related to Union settlements.

Mr. WAKLEY complimented the Home Secretary on the humane feeling he had displayed when explaining the provisions of the bill. If the acts of the Government were similar to this proceeding, he should seldom remind them of their pledges or promises; for he liked acts infinitely better than professions.

After some further discussion, the House went into Committee *pro forma*; the report was brought up; and the bill was ordered to be printed.

#### THE HARDINGE AND GOUGH ANNUITIES.

On Thursday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, bringing up the report on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough's Annuity Bills, moved that the bills be restored to their original state. It ought to be remembered, that the grants were not made as a pecuniary recompense for splendid military services, but as a provision for the dignities to which the new peers had been raised. On no occasion had a larger provision been made than that granted to Viscount Hardinge in the original bill. It had been urged, that the provision of the East India Company ought to be kept out of view; but it was impossible that this could be done. The sovereignty of the East India Company is delegated from the Crown; and it is well known that, in many instances, rewards from the Company have been held to supersede the demand for a reward from the Crown. It was also desirable that their lordships should avoid a collision with the House of Commons on the subject of a money bill. If they sent down the bill, they would be sending down a money plan proposed by themselves; and the consequence would be, not only the rejection of the proposition, but increased jealousy on the part of the other House in reference to such questions. Lord Lansdowne mentioned, that just before coming down to the House, he had received a letter from Viscountess Hardinge, intimating, on the part of Lord Hardinge's family, their perfect satisfaction at the amount of the original provision, and their wish that unanimity should prevail in Parliament on the subject.

The motion was opposed by the Duke of RICHMOND and Lord BROUGHAM; and supported by the Earl of RIPLEY and the Duke of WELLINGTON. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and the Earls of GALLOWAY and WICKLOW, acknowledged that they had received new light on the subject from the Ministerial explanations, and would vote for the motion, although it went to rescind what they had previously supported.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, it was an understood arrangement between the two Houses of Parliament that their lordships should not alter a money grant in a bill of supply; and he did not think that Lord Brougham could produce a single instance of their ever having done so. The previous vote on these bills ought not to have been given; because, if adhered to, it must follow that the bills would be rejected; and in the position in which matters stood it was very desirable they should not be lost.

The House divided—For the motion, 47; against it, 18. So the bill is restored to its original form.

#### EDUCATION.

On Friday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. EWART made his annual motion on the subject of National Education, in the shape of four resolutions—affirming the expediency of an annual statement by a responsible Minister of the Crown, on the state and prospects of education; the formation of additional training-schools for schoolmasters; the encouragement of public libraries, freely open to the public; and the necessity of some plan by which candidates for minor Government situations should undergo an examination as to their qualification—the last being intended to create opportunities for well-educated persons of the poorer classes. Mr. Ewart compared the state of education in Great Britain with that throughout Europe, showing this country to be behind others. He thought that much advantage would be derived in this country from the reform of grammar-schools, and the appropriation of their funds to the advancement of useful and necessary education.

Remarks in support of the general principle were made by Mr. CHRISTIE, who put in a word for university reform; by Viscount SANDON, who thought that much might be done by improving the grammar-school system; by Sir HARRY INGLIS, who thought that grammar-schools ought to be conducted in unison with the objects of their founders. Mr. WARBURTON thought the fourth suggestion particularly valuable, as it furnished an excellent means of encouraging education without exciting religious alarm. Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HUME, and Mr. HORSMAN, gave a hearty support to the resolutions.

Mr. HUME complained that the Dissenters were more opposed to a national system of education than the members of the Church of England. He considered that the duty of the state might best be carried out by regarding education as a civil duty, and leaving religious instruction to be communicated separately by the clergymen of the various denominations. He had regretted to find that, whilst in England the number of educated persons was only one in eleven, in Belgium it was one in ten, in Friesland one in eight, and in the other countries in Europe one in six, five, and four. It appeared, therefore, that there was in England a greater amount of ignorance than in any other country of Europe.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his adherence to the opinion of Sir Robert Peel, that it would be a proper course every year, when the vote for education was

asked for, to afford some information to the House as to the progress of education during the year. The same facilities for extending a national system of education did not exist in England as in other countries, both because the Government possesses less absolute power, and because the voluntary effort in the same direction has gone to so great an extent:—

The efforts of the National School Society have been in a very great degree successful. There is a vast number of children educated in the schools in connexion with that society. The British and Foreign School Society, which began earlier than the National Society, has, in many places, schools in connexion with it; and various denominations of Dissenters, the Wesleyans, the Congregational Dissenters, and others, have shown the greatest zeal and energy in the establishment of schools. Now, each of these bodies is very much attached to the particular model which it has taken for itself. They adhere very closely to the rules and regulations which they have thought the best; they are proud, and naturally proud, of the good which they have been able to accomplish, of the religious light which they have admitted into the cottages of the poor, and of the degree in which they have removed ignorance in the large towns of their country. It is therefore no wonder, and we are not to be at all surprised, that when we come in contact with any of these bodies, and propose an alteration of their schemes and regulations, we should find considerable resistance, and jealousy that some other religious body, or some other society, or the State itself, wishes to interfere with, perhaps to damage or to destroy, the work which it has been the object of their benevolent labour and their voluntary gifts to establish [hear, hear]. I only state this as a matter which any Government or any Legislature is bound to consider in dealing with this important subject. But, on the other hand, I must state that I have been for years, and am now still more impressed with the conviction, that after all these efforts, after really numbers of persons,—clergymen belonging to the church, Dissenting ministers, persons in high station, and persons in low station,—have shown the utmost generosity and zeal on this subject, yet the amount of ignorance in this country, the want of education, the degree to which the Gospel is entirely a sealed and unknown book, is a most lamentable fact [hear, hear]; I say a lamentable fact; but, for my own part, I think the disgrace and dishonour of it to this country are light in comparison with the evil itself, and the fact itself, which we have to deplore [hear, hear].

After all, however, the amount of ignorance is lamentable. He would not go into the question of grammar-school trusts; but he thought that means might be advantageously taken to make endowed schools more useful than at present. He thought also that much good would arise from improving the status of the schoolmaster. The subject of education was one to which he would pay the most constant attention; and he trusted that when it came before the House again, he might have some statement to make which would show that the pains he had taken had not been in vain.

Lord John's sentiments met with commendation from Mr. BORTHWICK, Lord JOHN MANNERS, and Mr. ESTCOURT. Dr. BOWRING thought that inquiry should be made into the proceedings of the Foreign and British Society; for the report went that that body were introducing religious tests in reference to schoolmasters. Mr. EWART withdrew his motion.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into a committee of supply on the miscellaneous estimates.

On the first vote of £100,000 for the purposes of national education in England and Wales, a conversation took place as to the best means of appropriating the grant so as to diffuse the largest amount of education among the people.

Dr. BOWRING wished to know what proportion of the money went to the National Society?

Mr. ACLAND could not answer as regarded this year. Last year the National Society made 430 applications, and there were granted £70,554, the whole of which was accepted. From the British and Foreign School Society there were sixteen applications, and the grants to that Society amounted to £20,500. It would, therefore, appear that the National Society was most anxious for an extension of education.

Mr. HINDLEY explained, that the Dissenters were strongly of opinion that it was not right and not politic that education should be in the hands of a Government; and for that reason they rejected the assistance which might be derived from the Government, and of which the professors of other religions did not hesitate to avail themselves.

On the next vote of £85,000 for defraying the expenses of the national system of education in Ireland, Sir R. INGLIS made an appeal to the Government to allow the members of the Established Church to participate in the grant in the same way as the educational societies in Ireland. Mr. LABOUCHERE would take that opportunity of expressing the determination of the Government to maintain the national system of education in Ireland, which had been already found productive of the most beneficial effects. The vote was then agreed to, as were also several others, including £7,480 for Scotch Universities, and £2,600 for the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, increased by £500 which Sir J. GRAHAM thus explained:—

When the Established Church possessed the large endowments of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Roman Catholics their endowment at Maynooth, it was only reasonable that something additional should be done for the Presbyterian body, to assist them in giving a suitable education to their pastors.

Mr. HUME did not see why the Free Church College should not have a grant of £500 if they asked for it [laughter].

The vote was, however, passed.

In a discussion which occurred on a vote of £30,000 for matters connected with the colony of New Zealand, Mr. HUME inquired whether Captain Fitzroy had returned to this country, and whether his conduct had been investigated? Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he believed that, in accepting the appointment, Captain Fitzroy had been actuated by the best motives: he considered that he had committed grave errors, and the consequence of his conduct had been most serious, but that gallant officer had himself been a heavy loser by those errors, both in interest and reputation. Lord John thought that enough had been done in the matter.

Amongst the remaining votes passed without discussion was £11,353 to defray the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments of North America.





The House resumed, after passing several additional votes.

On the vote of £20,000 for expenses in the support of captured negroes and liberated Africans, and other charges under the acts for the abolition of the slave trade, being proposed,

Mr. HUME expressed his belief that the expense of keeping up a fleet on the coast of Africa was unnecessary, and the system only led to a waste of human life.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that he was decidedly of opinion that the methods used to put down or diminish the slave trade had been attended with beneficial effects. The number of negroes carried from Africa in the last year was considerably less than in former periods. The Portuguese Government were acting in good faith through their authorities in preventing the export of negroes from their territories; the Governor of Cuba more than formerly acted in the same spirit; and the operations on the coast of Africa were to a certain degree successful. He had been informed the other day in Paris that the joint efforts of France and England had resulted in the conclusion of about thirty treaties with chiefs on the coast of Africa, by which those chiefs bound themselves to prevent the export of negroes from their territories. If it were possible to make similar agreements with the chiefs all along the coast, it was obvious that that would go a great way to prevent the continuance of the slave trade.

#### THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The House of Commons, on Monday, having gone into committee of ways and means,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the nature of the plan to be proposed by the Government for the settlement of the sugar duties. Mr. McCulloch, a considerable authority on this subject, states, that the estimated increase in the cost of sugar imported in 1840, 1841, and 1842, by reason of the protective duty, on the supposition that foreign sugar rose from 20s. or 21s. to 25s. per cwt., was no less, during these three years, than £3,240,260 a year. In the same manner, and for the same reason, the revenue was greatly reduced in the following years by the advanced price of the cost of sugar, making that article unattainable by all the labouring classes, and its consumption extremely limited and reduced by the richer and middle class. He then proceeded to read a statement, calculating the supply of sugar for the present year at 230,000 tons. Last year the consumption was 252,000 tons, so that there would be a deficiency of 20,000 tons to be made up. Where were they to look for this increased supply?

There was a statement made by the right hon. gentleman at the commencement of this year, when he brought forward his general plan with regard to the trade and finance of the country, in which he proposed that there should be a reduction of the duty on free-labour sugar to 19s. 10d. from 23s. 4d., but that the prohibitory duty on all other foreign sugar should remain the same. Now, Sir, I have here an extract from the circular of a well-known house—Messrs. Truman and Cook—dated the second of February, 1846, which says:—"The only proposed alteration in the duty is the reduction of 3s. 6d. per cwt. on foreign free-labour sugar, which, if nothing further is done, either by treaties or otherwise, will have very little effect upon the market, as the quantity which can be received will not, it is now evident, be of material importance." Now let it be borne in mind that, supposing the consumption is 250,000 tons, an increase of price to the amount of 6s. only per cwt. would be a tax on the people of this country in the price of their sugar of £1,500,000 a year [cheers], and that a tax which does not go into the Exchequer [cheers]; it is paid by the people, but gives nothing whatever to the State [cheers].

But, in proposing to admit other foreign sugar, he would be met with the question of "moral considerations," which he would not examine at length, but would just point out where he thought it failed both in completeness and efficacy. That argument fails in completeness—

Because, while you refuse admission to your home market of the sugars of foreign countries, you place no such bar on the admission of other productions [cheers]—the cotton, the tobacco, the copper, and other articles which are produced by slave labour. Therefore, Sir, you do not actually carry into effect, or even pretend to carry into effect, these humane views which the persons who are most opposed to the admission of slave produce consistently entertain. It failed also in efficacy:—

You are obliged by the principles of your law and your treaties to admit other countries which have treaties with you, providing that their produce shall be received on the terms of the most favoured nation, into competition with the free-labour states. You could not do otherwise. You may say that no great quantity of sugar will be admitted in that case; but your principle is utterly thrown down; when you admit certain slave states to send their sugar here your principle is at an end. But in order to do this you have been obliged to take another method—you have been obliged to refuse to Spain the privilege, which you claimed under treaty, to send you her produce on the footing of the most favoured nation [cheers]. You have been obliged to do so on grounds which, I think, are not very honourable to a great country like this [cheers].

But there is a further and more fatal defect in these objections which are urged against the admission of slave-grown sugar. You do, no doubt, to a certain degree, diminish the price in the ports and markets of that sugar; but the resources of commerce are infinite, and the spirit of commerce is too strong to be bound by stipulations of this kind, which are against the natural interests of commerce. What the merchants do, therefore, is, to take care to find a market for that sugar in some country; they search the north of Europe—they search the shores of the Mediterranean—they send to Hamburg—they send to Petersburg—they send to Genoa—they search, in short, for a market anywhere, by which they may obtain a sale for that slave-grown sugar, and obtain supplies in return, which they can dispose of in the English market; and they then pay the Spanish producers of Cuba with those English manufactures, which they might as well have sent to them direct, without this intervening transaction [hear, hear]. With a good deal of inconvenience—with a good deal of loss to English commerce—but, above all, with a loss to the English consumer, this does, in fact, provide that which you seem to dread, that to which you so much object—namely, that the employer of slave-labour in Cuba and Brazil shall be enabled to sell his sugar and obtain a profitable return for it from some part of Europe. That object is attained [hear, hear]. And this, again, destroys the whole morality of the proceeding.

He maintained, therefore, that the ground hitherto taken was untenable, and that there were not sufficient grounds any longer to refuse to the people of this country the benefit of free-trade in sugar, and that you ought not to

deny to them the power of obtaining their sugars at £1,500,000 or £2,000,000 less of price than they now pay. But there were considerations pertaining to the interests of the state and the West India body which forbade an immediate equalisation of duty. His plan would, therefore, be as follows:—

I shall therefore propose that in the present year, instead of the prohibitory duty of 63s., and the duty of 23s. 4d., there shall be on all foreign muscovado sugar a duty of 21s. per cwt., and I shall propose that that duty be diminished in the following manner:—duty to July 5, 1847, 21s. per cwt.; to July 5, 1848, 20s. per cwt.; to July 5, 1849, 18s. 6d.; to July 5, 1850, 17s.; to July 5, 1851, 15s. 6d.; and that from July 5, 1851, a similar duty of 14s. shall apply to all muscovado sugars [hear, hear]. Now, I say nothing here of the propriety or the advantage that might be derived from a still further reduction of the 14s. duty; considering that this is an operation which is to be carried over five years, that in the present state of the revenue (of which I shall have something to say before I conclude), and in the present state of the session, it would not be right in us on any speculation to ask for any considerable reduction of duty below the reduction made last year [hear]. I should say, with respect to the distinction that was made last year of the clayed sugars, it is quite true, and I have shown by the account of sugars entered, that that has not operated on the sugars to which it was proposed to be applied; but at the same time I find in all the Prices Current, and in the returns of the merchants, that with regard to all the Havannah sugars there is the distinction of what is called white sugar, or white clayed sugar, of which the price is fourshillings, or more, above that of the brown sugar. I have only to state at present that in the schedule which I shall lay on the table of the House I propose to keep up that distinction in the same manner in which it was made last year. I do so on account of these sugars. Of course, I have not obtained all the information I could wish upon a subject on which the intention of the Government could not be disclosed; and therefore with regard to that part of the plan, it may be varied by information subsequently obtained. [Sir R. Peel.—"But that will be applied to all clayed sugars.""] The Havannah sugar is the cause of our making this distinction, but it will be made upon all clayed sugars. There will be from year to year a similar reduction to that which I have stated on the refined and double refined, and on molasses, in similar proportions; but I need hardly read the table to the House [hear, hear].

Its bearings on the revenue:—

I find the quantity of the foreign sugar, now warehoused, which would be at present admissible under this change of the law, estimated at from 6,000 tons to 8,000 tons, or at the most 10,000 tons. I should say that the quantity would be about 8,000 tons. Now, supposing 20,000 tons of free labour sugar to be admitted, and adding these 10,000 tons of other sugar now in bond, together with 10,000 tons more to be imported, that would make a total of 40,000 tons, which, at a duty of 21s., would give £840,000. The whole revenue to be derived from the sugar of our colonies, and from foreign sugar, would be £4,200,000. The revenue to be derived, according to the plan of the right hon. gentleman, was £3,474,471. Therefore, the increase of revenue under this proposed plan would, in the present year, amount to £725,529.

But accompanying this proposed equalisation of the sugar duties, Lord John Russell proposes to deal with the restrictions of which the colonies have complained. With respect to the supply of labour, in addition to the facilities already given for that purpose, the noble lord proposes that the West Indians shall be permitted to make contracts with African emigrants in Sierra Leone, prior to embarkation, for a period not exceeding twelve months after their arrival in the colony—a similar privilege having already been granted with respect to all places saving the coast of Africa. But Lord John Russell proposes to confine that privilege in Africa to Sierra Leone only. Next, with respect to the import duty upon rum, which at present is 9s. 4d. per gallon, while the excise duty upon British spirits in England is but 7s. 10d., Lord John proposes to reduce the import duty from 9s. 4d. to 8s. 10d. in England; but refuses to make any further reduction in Scotland and Ireland by way of approximating nearer to the excise duties on British spirits in those divisions of the kingdom. With respect to the demand made by the West Indies for the introduction of molasses into our distilleries and breweries, Lord John Russell, admitting the *prima facie* justice of the claim, asserts that there are difficulties of a technical kind which at present cannot be surmounted. But, lastly, with reference to the existing protection in favour of British manufactures and produce in the colonies, his lordship at once and wisely yields their repeal as an act of common justice to the planters and their labourers. The plan proposed by the noble lord for thus finally settling this "vexed question" in its very nature renders it impossible to retain the sugar duties, as an annual bill, any longer. The constitutional object, therefore, so long satisfied by the annual granting of these duties, he proposes to accomplish in future by setting aside some other large branch of revenue; and, for the future, to make the sugar duties a permanent part of the tariff—an arrangement which will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by all connected with this important trade. The noble lord concluded by proposing a resolution for the temporary continuance of the present sugar duties.

Mr. GREENE, the chairman of committees, having put the resolution from the chair,

Mr. GOULBURN remarked that the subject was of too great importance to be discussed without mature consideration. But with reference to the removal of restrictions on colonial trade, he wished to know if the privilege was to be extended to foreign as well as British shipping.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that he had already stated that they did not contemplate any change in the Navigation Laws.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK approved of the renewal of the present duties, but declared that he and the party with which he acted would remain true to their principles, and would oppose the introduction of slave-grown produce, as well as the removal of protection from the West Indies, for which there was no necessity, either in the price of sugar or the supply, which he believed would be abundant.

Mr. WAKLEY protested against the introduction of labourers from Africa:—

They were in danger of having the slave-trade revived in its worst form. He had not forgotten the statement made

in this House with respect to the Hill Coolies. Well, as the friend of the labourer, the duty of the noble lord the member for Lynn ought to be to protect the interest of poor men; but here was the House agreeing, without a murmur, to a course of policy which was to reduce to ruin thousands of the West Indian labourers. He did say that, before such a course was taken, the House ought to pause. There was to be a free and unrestricted importation of labourers—and why? Because the negroes in the West Indies were unwilling to work for the wages which the proprietors of the soil wished to give them. Why, had they not a right to ask as much for their labour as they pleased? Of course they had. He trusted, at all events, that the noble lord at the head of the Government would see to the labourers introduced—that he would prevent the slave-trade from being virtually revived [hear, hear]—that he would take care that merciless and cold-blooded speculators should not be allowed to prey upon human life and suffering, as they had hitherto done, and that some protection should be afforded to the defenceless beings so long the victims of their cruelties [hear].

Lord J. RUSSELL, in explanation, said the hon. member for Finsbury had misapprehended his speech, which was very natural, as he had not heard it; but if he had heard his (Lord J. Russell's) speech, he would have discovered that no applicants for labour from the coast of Africa were admitted, except they came from the neighbourhood of a British settlement, so that anything like an encouragement to slavery should not be held out.

A conversational debate followed, shared in by a great number of members, which was concluded by the resolution being put from the chair, and passed *pro forma*, sanctioning the introduction of a temporary bill, as well as providing for the charges which are proposed as a permanent settlement of the sugar duties. The discussion was fixed for Friday next.

#### THE SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Powis moved the second reading of the bill for preventing the merging of the see of St. Asaph into that of Bangor, and founding a bishopric of Manchester upon its ruins.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that the bill of Earl Powis be read a second time that day three months.

He found that since the time the ecclesiastical commission had been appointed, there was added to the population of the proposed diocese of Manchester a population greater than that of the united diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor [hear]. That he conceived afforded a most convincing argument of the necessity for making a provision for the appointment of a bishop of Manchester [hear, hear]. Supposing the diocese of Manchester to be provided for, he was willing to admit that it would be a matter of future consideration whether those two bishoprics were to be retained. There would be no funds applicable for that purpose beyond £900, a very inadequate sum; but suppose there were adequate funds, the question as to whether these two bishoprics were to be retained required the most sober consideration.

The Bishop of LONDON, in supporting the bill, stated that it was morally impossible that the work which could not be too well done for five millions by twenty-six bishops could be too well done for sixteen millions by twenty-six bishops. He showed that there was no difficulty in establishing a new bishopric without much delay:—

The annual income now in the hands of the commissioners did not, it was true, exceed much more than £900 a year. But they might appropriate for some years some portion of the capital, that was to say £1,000, or £1,500, and thus bring up the resources available for the endowment or income of the bishopric of Manchester to £2,000 or £3,000 a year. That sum might be increased without difficulty by another sum [what sum?], not less than £1,000 a year, and he thought they might in the course of the next two months—certainly in the course of the next year—and in a question of this kind six or eight months, or nine months was hardly of importance, provided the thing was done in a reasonable time—the bishopric might be founded, the incumbent of which would begin with an income of £3,500 or £4,000 a year, which would be augmented by the occurrence of contingencies which increase the available funds in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners.

Lord STANLEY opposed the bill. If the dioceses were united to-morrow, the labour of the united dioceses, whether regard was had to the extent of the area, to the amount of population, or to the number of benefices, would be less than in twenty or twenty-three of the other dioceses, and not a few of them would be found to exceed the united diocese in labour and extent by seven, eight, nine, or ten fold.

The Bishop of NORWICH took the same view, but he did not wish to diminish the number of bishops. If the noble earl would withdraw his bill, and bring forward another next session for the increase of the episcopacy—especially of suffragan bishops, which were much wanted—he (the Bishop of Norwich) would support it.

Earl GREY, at considerable length, opposed the motion; but he was not prepared to deny that it would be desirable, if they could, to keep up those two bishoprics:—

He was not prepared to deny that, as his right reverend friend had suggested, an increase in the number of bishops would be desirable [hear, hear]; but, if we were to have such an increase, let us have it as part of a general scheme of reform. With respect to giving to new bishops a seat in the House of Lords, his own opinion was, that if a new bishopric were created, the prelate should take his seat on that bench [hear]. Like the right rev. prelate, he attached a great value to the presence of bishops in that House, and should entertain no objection to the introduction of a large number.

He then spoke of the want of a sufficient number of the parochial clergy.

The Bishop of OXFORD supported the bill in an able speech. The Marquis of Lansdowne did not think they ought to abandon the recommendation of the commission which had examined this question, but Earl Grey said so great was the want of parochial clergy, that he was anxious to see the improper tithes taken from the right reverend bench and given to the parochial clergy, who needed them most—an entire departure from the recommendations of the commission. He begged of their lordships to weigh well the real question, which they were about that night to decide by their vote:—

It was, in fact, whether there was to be then, or whether there was to be ever, an increase in the episcopate of England [hear, hear]. The way to reform, to alter, or to amend



a great institution such as the Church of England, was not by the propounding of great abstract principles, to be carried out by some one great and comprehensive measure; but the gradual removing of existing abuses and of existing wrongs.

He enlarged upon the small number of bishops and the importance of increasing them:—

It had been said by a noble lord that they wanted parish priests more than bishops; but the history and experience of all the past showed the best way to increase the number of the parish priests was to increase the bishops. Let them look to the example of their colonies. In the West India colonies they had sent a bishop out, and forthwith a numerous priesthood had been collected round him. The same was going on in every one of their colonial possessions, and Van Diemen's Land formed the latest example.

On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of thirty-eight to twenty-eight, being a majority of ten in its favour. So far as its progress through the House of Lords is concerned, this division may be considered decisive, as the Marquis of Lansdowne declared, on behalf of his colleagues, that he would offer no further opposition.

**THE GOSPORT DUEL.**—Lieut. Hawkey was tried on a charge of wilful murder, at Winchester, on Thursday last, for having killed Lieut. Seton in a duel, near Portsmouth, on the 20th of May, 1845. The jury found him "Not guilty."

**FREE-TRADE TESTIMONIAL.**—At a meeting of the London Court of Common Council, on Wednesday, Mr. Ashurst gave notice of a motion to present gold snuff boxes, value £100 each, containing the freedom of the city, to Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bright, and Colonel Thompson, for their free-trade exertions; also that the thanks of the Court be given to Sir R. Peel for his alteration of the corn-laws. Both notices called forth loud cheers.

**RAGGED-SCHOOL AT MANCHESTER.**—At a meeting held in Manchester on Friday, Mr. Brooks in the chair, it was resolved to establish a ragged-school in connexion with the Night Asylum for the Houseless.

**IBRAHIM PACHA,** with an ark of live stock and baggage of various sorts, left Spithead on Friday evening, in her Majesty's steam frigate *Avenger*, on his return to Egypt. He contemplates visiting Cadiz and Gibraltar on his way, and may perhaps stop at Lisbon. Before his departure from London, his Highness left £500 with the Lord Mayor for the benefit of the poor. From the *People's Journal* we gather the following interesting particulars respecting the departed visitor:—

The territorial possessions of Ibrahim Pacha are immense. He has introduced into Egypt sugar cultivation on a large scale. Besides cotton—the benefit of which production Egypt owes to Mehemet Ali—the vine and olive have been special objects of his attention. The gardens of Ibrahim Pacha, especially those at Rhoda, on the Nile, are eminently beautiful. They are under the care of Scotch gardeners, and are enriched with a boundless variety of fruits and flowers. The Pacha has spared no expense in collecting from remote regions the rare, the magnificent, the useful, and the ornamental. There are no properties in Egypt so well administered, none so profitable, as those of Ibrahim Pacha. They afford an example of successful administration, and lead to a confident hope that the same spirit of order and enterprise may preside over the political future destinies of Egypt.

**JOSEPH ADY,** having exhausted the "considerable advantage" manœuvre, is now informing persons that he knows of "something to their disadvantage," and will expose it, "either in a court of law or otherwise," unless "weighty reasons" be afforded him for "believing that he has been misinformed."

**A PUBLIC CEMETERY** has been announced to the inhabitants of Loughborough, as secured by a deed of settlement, "to be a burial ground for ever," to be open to all persons without respect to sect or party, each to have the service conducted by any minister he may please to choose.

**EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF BUTTERFLIES.**—One of the largest flights of butterflies ever seen in this country, crossed the Channel from France to England, on Sunday last. Such was the density and extent of the cloud formed by the living mass, that it completely obscured the sun from the people on board our continental steamers, on their passage, for many hundreds of yards, while the insects strewed the decks in all directions. The flight reached England about twelve o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves inland and along shore, darkening the air as they went. During the sea passage of the butterflies the weather was calm and sunny, with scarce a puff of wind stirring; but an hour or so after they reached *terra firma*, it came on to blow great gusts from the south-west, the direction whence the insects came.—*Canterbury Journal*.

Among the pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel before retiring from office, were £100 a-year to Mr. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet; £50 each to two aged sisters of the late Major-general M'Gaskell; and a pension of the like amount to the daughter of Brigadier-general Taylor, killed in the late war in India.—*Observer*.

**ELIHU BURRITT, THE PEACE MAKER.**—On Monday evening the celebrated transatlantic advocate of the principles of peace, gave a lecture to a crowded audience at the Manchester Athenæum, on the philosophy of labour. In acknowledging a vote of thanks for the delivery of the lecture, Mr. Burritt said he could hardly as yet realise his position. He came over supposing himself to be unknown, and he had found people everywhere prepared to give him a reception he could under no circumstances have expected, of which he was wholly undeserving, and for which indeed he could not account. He enjoyed very much the privilege of coming over to put his feet on the father land, and the more so that he had come at a time when this country was adopting a principle which would be the bond of peace and brotherhood all over the world. He would not have missed being present at the last council meeting of the League if it had been at the expense of encountering a storm and running the risks of shipwreck every day of his passage!—*Manchester Times*.

**THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCES** will take place at Buckingham Palace on Saturday next.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## EDINBURGH.

Mr. William Gibson Craig was re-elected on Monday week, without opposition; although he, as well as Mr. Macaulay, had voted for the Maynooth grant. Having been nominated by Dr. MacLaggan, seconded by Mr. Lothian, and declared duly elected, Mr. Craig, returning thanks, defended his Maynooth vote, and Mr. Macaulay:—

The objection to that vote resolved itself into a mere point of casuistry. If it was anything else, how did it happen that he, who had given the same vote as his right honourable colleague, had been thus unanimously returned to Parliament without one man appearing on those hustings to object to him? But, besides that, what was the difference between the two candidates, Sir Culling Eardley Smith and Mr. Macaulay? The honourable baronet had declared that he would not rescind the vote to Maynooth, because he held that Maynooth was now one of the establishments of the country.

Mr. Macaulay, on being called for, made a short speech, and turned the same topic to good account:—

Mr. Craig and himself both voted for the Maynooth grant, both had voted for it through every stage. The paper of which so much had been said, containing the resolution of certain electors of Edinburgh never again to return a man who had voted for that grant, had been sent to his honourable friend as well as to himself. Both answered in the same manner; both declared that they could not change their opinion—that they thought they were right, and that the memorialists were wrong. He asked, then, upon what principle it was that his honourable friend had been unanimously returned, and how it was that any person who had acquiesced in returning his honourable friend could consistently oppose himself?

Mr. Fox MAULE spoke warmly in support of Mr. Macaulay, appealing to the members of the Free Church on his behalf. He stood there speaking in the character of one who belonged to the Free Church, and he would say, that the honour of the Free Church of Scotland was involved in that election, for in all matters concerning that body in which he (Mr. Maule) had been engaged, and with a little prominence, in Parliament, upon each and every occasion his right hon. friend had given him his cordial support.

The impression which prevailed in Edinburgh up to the evening of Monday, that Mr. Macaulay would be severely pressed at the poll by the opposing baronet, proved to be ill-founded. There was no want of exertion on both sides; all the appliances usual at contested elections were actively at work; but the hopes upon which Sir Eardley's supporters built the chances of success, or at the least of a "hard run," gradually evaporated. The Tories, contrary to expectation, stood aloof; and the Free Churchmen and Voluntaries did not hang together firmly. Mr. Macaulay's interest was greatly promoted by Mr. Fox Maule's speech and exertions among the Free Churchmen; one effect being, the issuing of a declaration, signed by thirty-three influential members, disclaiming, on the part of the Free Church, all connexion with the opposition, and disapproving of it personally. The Roman Catholics, too, gave a ready and efficient support to Mr. Macaulay; and a renewal of his declaration against the endowment of the Catholic priests did him good service, not only with Protestants, but even with Catholics. Moreover, many of Sir Eardley's declarations tended to damp the ardour of his friends: he would only vote for the abolition of church establishments under certain circumstances, and would not consent to abrogate the grant to Maynooth now that it was an "existing institution."

On Tuesday morning the polling-booths were opened; and the voting went on as follows, at the hours named:—

	Mr. Macaulay.	Sir C. E. Smith.	Majority.
9 o'clock .....	473	195	278
10 o'clock .....	835	357	448
11 o'clock .....	1,095	507	588
12 o'clock .....	1,305	616	689
1 o'clock .....	1,465	695	770
2 o'clock .....	1,549	726	823
3 o'clock .....	1,067	780	887
4 o'clock .....	1,735	832	903

Majority for Mr. Macaulay..... 903

The polling-booths and committee-rooms were surrounded all day by large crowds eagerly watching the progress of the poll, and warmly discussing the merits of the candidates. Nor was the interest confined to Edinburgh: such was the anxiety in Glasgow to know how the contest was going, that intelligence of the state of the poll at the end of every hour was transmitted thither by means of the electric telegraph. About one-half of the constituency did not vote at all. On no previous occasion were so few votes polled. At the last contest, for example, in 1835, when Sir John Campbell and Mr. Abercromby were opposed by Lord Ramsay and Mr. Learmouth, the numbers were 2,963 and 2,858, against 1,726 and 1,598.

At four o'clock, Mr. MACAULAY appeared at his committee-rooms, in Hunter-square, accompanied by the Lord Provost, Sir James Gibson Craig, Mr. William Gibson Craig, M.P., &c.; and was received with great applause by the multitude who had assembled both within and without. After a short address, he proceeded to the hustings, and poured out his acknowledgments as follows:—

I cannot express to you, gentlemen, the joy with which I have listened to these acclamations; a joy of no selfish kind. They prove to me that the feeling which the poll of this day indicates is confined to no particular class. They prove to me that the whole population of Edinburgh is penetrated with respect for those great principles for which we have contended, and in the cause of which we have triumphed. Most painful, most humiliating indeed, would it have been, and of evil omen for this great country, if we could have believed the contrary. When we consider the place which Scotland occupies among the nations—when we consider the place which Edinburgh occupies among the cities of Scotland, formerly the seat of legislation and Government, still intellectually and morally the capital of a great and enlightened people—it would have been strange indeed if in such a place an appeal to reason against prejudice, and to the great principles of religious liberty, to which no good Protestant ought to be unfaithful, should not have been successful.

On Wednesday the poll was declared in the presence of the candidates, and of an immense and somewhat excited crowd, amounting to 6,000 persons. Mr. Macaulay admitted the fairness with which the opposition to his return had been conducted, but lectured the people of Edinburgh on the intolerance to which Protestant feeling had driven its votaries in times past—somewhat too much of a similar feeling still surviving. He was at much pains, however, to disclaim any intentional discourtesy towards the electors when replying to their address relative to the Maynooth grant. Sir Culling Eardley Smith insisted that Mr. Macaulay had used language disrespectful to the electors; and declared that he should oppose him again at the next election. Sir James Forrest then addressed the meeting amidst much interruption, and was followed by Mr. Aytoun, who attempted in vain to gain a hearing. During the speech of the former, the proceedings were interrupted by a night-cap being tossed among the crowd, which, reaching the hustings, was taken up by Mr. Macaulay, who handed it to the Lord Provost, who conveyed it to Sir James Forrest, and was by him thrown over the hustings, when it again commenced its circulation, amidst much laughter, and cries of "Are you waukin', yet, Jamie?"

On Friday afternoon a meeting of Sir C. E. Smith's supporters, was held in the Hopetown-rooms. John Hamilton, Esq., advocate, in the chair. After addresses from Sir C. E. Smith, and Mr. Aytoun, advocate, it was resolved to bring the hon. baronet forward at the next election. Mr. Aytoun spoke at some length in defence of the Radical supporters of Sir Culling:—

We supported him, in the first place, because we are voluntaries—because we are opposed to all connexion between Church and State—to the endowment by the State of the churches of any religious persuasion whatever. This is one of the points of our creed. Sir Culling Smith agrees with us so far. He also holds voluntary principles. Had he been in Parliament, he would have opposed the grant to Maynooth, and he declared, that he would, if returned, oppose any additional grant to any church whatever. He also declared that, when the proper time arrived, he would move for the complete separation between the Church and the State. I do not mean to say that Sir Culling Smith is what we call a pure Voluntary; but he is much more so than Mr. Macaulay [cheers]. Mr. Macaulay is no Voluntary at all. He voted for endowing Maynooth; and although he has declared himself against the further endowment of the Catholic Church, he forms part of an Administration which is evidently favourable to such a measure. Sir Culling Smith proved this beyond dispute on the hustings yesterday, by quotations from the speeches of the different members of the Government [cheers]. Sir Culling Smith, although he does not go the whole length of our party, is a much more liberal politician than Mr. Macaulay. Sir Culling Smith is in favour of household suffrage, the ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliament; while Mr. Macaulay has pinned his faith to that of Lord John Russell, who is a mere finality man [cheers and laughter]. One of the principal points of our creed is, measures not men; and I object to Mr. Macaulay because he has told us over and over again that he will not vote for any one liberal measure, if he thinks that by so doing he will endanger what he calls a Liberal Government, or injure the Liberal party [laughter].

He thought it very probable that at the next election they should make both of their members walk the plank.

Another meeting of Sir C. E. Smith's supporters was held in the evening in the Waterloo-rooms, the principal object of which was to resolve on practical measures, preparatory to a renewal of the contest at next election. Dr. Beilby occupied the chair. Short addresses were made by Sir Culling E. Smith, Sir James Forrest, John Hamilton, Esq., advocate, William Johnstone, Esq., engraver, Mr. Robertson, Independent minister, and other gentlemen. It was unanimously resolved to take immediate steps for the formation of district committees in each of the police wards, for the purpose of drawing together all those electors who intend henceforth to make the maintenance of Protestantism their main principle in politics, so that Sir Culling Smith, or any other candidate holding similar principles, may at next election have the support of an united and well-organised body of electors.

In his address, declining to stand in opposition to Mr. Craig, Mr. Dunlop says:—"I can assure you that this determination arises from no lukewarmness to the cause to which I have devoted myself—the cause of complete suffrage and unqualified separation of the Church from the State. I need hardly inform you that, although it is out of my power at the present juncture to become a candidate for the representation, I shall still continue to employ my best energies in giving currency and effect to the great principles to which I have referred."

**THE LATE PLYMOUTH ELECTION.**—The *West of England Conservative*, in commenting on this election, observes:—"A little while ago the Maynooth grant was the question of questions; but in this election it is dropped to the level of a secondary consideration. The loudest opponents of the grant, and—to the extent of his vote in favour of it—of Lord Ebrington, put their opinions in their pockets in order to go canvassing for the noble lord. There was, in truth, a general pocketing of the wrong. One of the most prominent protesters against Popery even put himself forward as chairman of the noble lord's committee!" It draws the following conclusion from the issue of the late contest:—"Unless the Whigs of Plymouth are willing, not simply to postpone, but waive altogether, their religious scruples—unless they resolve henceforth to support the Popish as well as the political policy of the Government—they must reciprocate the services of the Conservatives, in supporting a Whig at this election, by supporting a Conservative at the next. By their own policy they have been placed in this position; they must substitute for one of the Whig members either a Conservative or a Chartist. And if they are honest men—if they desire the good of their country—nay, if they wish to keep their own, their choice will soon be made. They will go backward instead of going forward."

**WEST RIDING ELECTION.**—Lord Morpeth was re-elected to represent this important constituency on Saturday. Of course there was no opposition. The



nomination took place at Wakefield, on Saturday, in the County-hall. About 1,000 persons were present. The noble lord was proposed by Lord Milton, and seconded by Mr. Hamer Stanfield. He addressed the meeting at considerable length on the leading topics of the day, taking especial care to state fully and clearly the grounds on which he had become convinced that the discriminating duty between foreign free and slave-grown sugar was quite inoperative in discouraging slavery or the slave-trade. With regard to the new Government he said:—

I hope that they will feel, in every department of affairs which come under their cognisance, that government is a trust in their hands for the good of the many—that it is only as they consult the universal interests of the nation, that they can hope ever to satisfy their own consciences, or to obtain a satisfactory acquittal at the bar of that public opinion which, I again repeat, must be now the sovereign arbiter of cabinets and nations [loud cheers].

He concluded an eloquent address in the following language:—

I do not wish this country to be indifferent to the culture of high art; because I believe that beauty, in all its forms, appeals to the noblest impulses of the human soul; but I do desire, with the most fervent desire, that the peculiar glory of England in the coming generation may be a social, an intellectual, and moral glory [cheers]—the glory of laws made more equal in practice as well as in theory—of institutions made more enlightened both in their general and in their special application—the glory of descending into the receptacles of suffering, of filth, of ignorance, and of crime, in order that by descending we may raise, and cleanse, and illumine, and amend—the glory of industry, whether in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, encouraged; of commerce extended, of health promoted, of education made universal—the glory of drying the tears, of brightening the hopes, of elevating the character, of recasting the destiny of man, of making freedom the guarantee of order, and toleration the ally of religion, government the object of love, and law the helpmate of virtue:—

"These acts still peace to happy Britain brings,  
These are imperial acts, and worthy kings."

[loud and long protracted applause]. And if, gentlemen, you think me worthy to take a humble part in promoting such objects, in advancing such principles, in bringing about such a consummation, then, though it be the tenth time that I have the face to appear before you [tremendous applause; when it had subsided, the noble lord (apparently much moved) proceeded]—then, gentlemen, I venture to ask you for the tenth time to send me back to the legislature of the country, and the councils of my sovereign, the representative—and no higher title can Parliament, or any Sovereign give me—the representative of the West Riding of Yorkshire. [The noble lord resumed his seat amidst the most deafening plaudits.]

The noble lord was then declared duly elected.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Colonel Anson was re-elected for South Staffordshire on Friday, not only without opposition, but with the express concurrence of Mr. C. S. Forster, late high-sheriff of the county, who spoke in the name of the [Peel] Conservative party.

**LICHFIELD.**—On Wednesday Lord A. Paget was unanimously re-elected member for this borough.

**READING, BERKS.**—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and J. Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, will stand on the Liberal interest at the next election.

**LISKEARD.**—Mr. C. Buller was returned without opposition. The election took place on Wednesday. The hon. member, in the course of his address, advanced the same opinions with regard to the sugar duties and some other questions as his colleagues. The only new ground he seems to have touched upon is the question of capital punishment:—

The chief difficulties (he said) which every great reformer meets with in his endeavours to diminish the severity and frequency of capital punishment is the exceedingly inefficient secondary punishments. There are none of us who wish that crime should go unpunished—there are none who wish really to diminish the protection to life and property which punishment affords. All that we maintain is, that it may be done by a less sanguinary—by a less brutalising and a less irrevocable punishment.

**STIRLING BURGHS.**—We understand that Alexander Alison, Esq., of Oakley and Blair Castle, intends to offer himself to the constituency of the Stirling district of burghs at next election.—*Stirling Observer*.

**REPRESENTATION OF OXFORD.**—John Ingram Lockhart, Esq., nephew of the late John Ingram Lockhart, who formerly represented the city of Oxford, in anticipation of there being a vacancy in consequence of the bankruptcy of Donald Maclean, Esq., the present member, has issued an address to the electors of that ancient city. He says, that if elected he will vote for the abolition of church-rates, the alteration of the oppressive poor-laws, the extinction of the unnatural law of primogeniture, the dissolution of the ecclesiastical courts, the extension of the suffrage, and civil and religious liberty to the full extent.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**—Mr. Maitland, the new Solicitor-General for Scotland, was re-elected on Friday without opposition.

**WORCESTER.**—Mr. Hardy, the Free-trade candidate, who was unsuccessful at the election of 1841, has declared his intention to offer his services in the place of Mr. Bailey, who, it has already been announced, retires at the next general election.

**LEICESTER.**—The central committee of delegates of the Liberal electors have, notwithstanding the recently expressed opposition of many of the constituency, re-invited Wynn Ellis, Esq., to stand as a candidate at the next election. Is Mr. George Thompson then to be discarded? Surely this Whig arrangement will not be permitted by the Dissenting and radical electors?

**THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—On Monday an investigation took place at Ilford, before the magistrates, into the particulars of this case, the charge being that the engine-driver, stoker, signalman, and Nicholson, the fireman of the locomotive, wilfully caused the accident. After some consideration Nicholson and Green were discharged, but the other prisoners were committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions, bail being refused. Two of the sufferers by the accident are still in a dangerous state.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 22nd.

**PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.**—The House of Lords sat for about an hour yesterday. The Marquis of Breadalbane, in presenting some petitions, stated the complaints of the Free Church on the subject of the refusal of sites for churches, which drew a short defence from the Duke of Buccleuch as to his own conduct. The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed a hope that there might be no necessity for the interference of the legislature. He trusted that upon a full consideration of the circumstances, and after what the landed proprietors must have observed of the growing importance of the numerous body from whom these petitions emanated, there would be a disposition on the part of all, but more especially on the part of those great landowners on whom so much depended, to give that reasonable degree of accommodation which they were entitled to ask for the purpose of public worship in conformity with their own creed and opinions. Lord Brougham gave notice, for Friday, of a resolution deprecating of any measure which, directly or indirectly, will tend to encourage the African slave trade. The House of Commons failed in making a House; twenty-six members only being present at four o'clock.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—THE OXFORD EXCURSION.—The Court of Aldermen have lately determined that the Lord Mayor shall pay a visit of conservancy to Oxford, and that the expense, which would be very heavy, shall be borne by the Corporation. So sure were they of the trip, that every preparation was made: the state barge got in readiness, and the day fixed. But, alas! some envious economists in the Court of Common Council have made a great stir about the matter, especially on the score of the Corporation funds being saddled with the expense of a visit beyond the City jurisdiction without their consent. The matter has been debated in court, and on Monday Mr. Anderton moved that it be a standing order that, for such excursions, no money be granted by the aldermen without the consent of the Common Council. The motion was seconded by Sir P. Laurie, and carried almost unanimously, after a lengthened and characteristic debate. If, then, the Lord Mayor does go to Oxford to be dubbed a doctor of laws, it will be at his own expense.

**AMERICA.**—The Montezuma arrived at Liverpool yesterday, bringing intelligence from New York to the 2nd inst. Important intelligence had been received from Mexico. The revolution against the Administration of Paredes had spread to the department of Jalisco. The revolt broke out in the city of Guadalajara, and the Government troops having, after a short skirmish, surrendered, the insurgents, headed by Don Jose Maria Taney, issued a formal declaration, proclaiming Santa Anna their chief, and declaring that a new Congress be elected by the people according to the electoral laws of 1824, to frame a new and anti-monarchical constitution. The decree also provides that the Congress meet four months after the liberating army should gain possession of the capital of the republic. Don Juan Campido was recognised as provisional governor of the department, and, according to the accounts published in the *New Orleans Picayune*, under oath to repel the aggressions of the American states. This statement, if authentic, bears a most important relation to the duration of the existing war. Late accounts from Havannah state that Santa Anna still remained there. Letters from Yucatan report that the commander of the United States' brig Somers had received despatches from the Government, proclaiming the neutrality of the state. The Somers, therefore, immediately left for Vera Cruz. A private letter from New York adds to the above statement, "Paredes has capitulated." The correctness of this is doubted, however. No further accounts, have been received from the "army of invasion." The House of Representatives have the Tariff Bill before them, and were still hammering away for and against its provisions. Mr. Buchanan had taken leave of the Foreign Secretaryship, and was about to assume the office of a Judge in the Supreme Court for Pennsylvania district. A report was prevalent that the President would shortly send a message to Congress, recommending the issue of letters of marque against Mexico.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At Conciliation-hall, on Monday, the attendance was wretchedly thin in all parts of the building, as it almost invariably is in the absence of Mr. O'Connell, who left for London on Thursday last. Captain Brodick was called to the chair, and proceeded to lecture the promoters of division and upholders of physical force. Mr. J. A. O'Neill took up the same subject. With regard to Dungarvan he could tell the people of Ireland that there was a great doubt as to the return of a Repealer for that borough.

Mr. STEELE (interrupting).—A certainty, my dear O'Neill [cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!"]

Mr. O'NEILL proceeded to say that there was, he believed, more properly speaking, a certainty that a Repealer could not be returned for Dungarvan.

A Voice.—"Why did you not try?" [cheers, and confusion].

Mr. O'NEILL went on to say, that the reason he did not try was that the Association could not advance £3,000 or £4,000 to contest the borough, where there was no certainty of success; and it was not so easy to get a Repealer to come forward with such a sum so near a general election, and when he might not retain his seat, even if returned, more than a few months [cheers].

Mr. Maher, M.P., then addressed the meeting, supporting Mr. O'Connell's views. He congratulated the Association on the selection of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., to fill the vacancy at Clonmel. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., said that, as he had not received any information respecting Clonmel, it would be better not to allude to the matter. Mr. Smith O'Brien had said that there were three parties in the association—priests, Repealers, and O'Connell. He denied it altogether. There was but one party in the association. Amount of rent up to post-hour, £100. [It is not unlikely (says the *Times*) but that there will be another row between the "moral" and "physical" gentlemen before the proceedings close.]

## THE ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION FOR IMPROVING AND ENFORCING THE LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN.

—A general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place yesterday at the Hanover-square rooms. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were the Bishop of Norwich; Lord Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; R. Spooner, Esq., M.P.; J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; Mr. Biggs, the late Mayor of Leicester, &c. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., took the chair at twelve o'clock. His Lordship having briefly laid before the meeting the reasons which had induced the committee to call them together upon that occasion, the Secretary read the report, which recapitulated the steps taken in both Houses of Parliament, in reference to the object the Society had in view. It was intended to press the subject again this session, and, if they again failed, upon every subsequent favourable opportunity; and there could be no doubt of ultimate success. For the first year and a half no application had been made to the public for pecuniary support; but they had now altered their plan, and hoped, by additional funds, to be able to circulate such facts as would, through the medium of pamphlets and the press, forcibly impress the public mind. Much misapprehension prevailed as to their object, which was not the suppression of voluntary prostitution, but the abolition of the cruelties and enormities of the present system of trading in female virtue, carried on by the brothel-keepers, and the procurers and procuresses. The receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to £934 18s. 6d. The balance in hand was £65. Viscount Ingestre, M.P., moved the adoption and circulation of the report, which being seconded by Mr. Hansard, was agreed to. The Bishop of Norwich proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the meeting deplored the existence of a widely organised and systematic traffic in seduction and prostitution, carried on by the agency of brothel-keepers and procurers, who, by their subtle and detestable arts, ensnared young females, and made them victims of all the miseries of a cruel as well as degrading slavery. Mr. W. Biggs of Leicester moved a resolution to the effect that there were not sufficient facilities for the execution of the existing law against brothel-keepers, and that there was a deficiency in the law in not punishing procurers as well as brothel-keepers, and that there was no material check from the exertions of associations. It was calculated that the number of prostitutes was about 100,000, and that the average duration of their lives, after entering upon their mournful career, was from five to seven years. From this evil there was a waste of 20,000 human beings a year. Mr. Spooner seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. EDWARD WEST moved a resolution of cordial approval of the attempts now making to remedy the existing deficiencies of the law, by introducing a bill framed on the principle of rendering the procurer criminally responsible, and of effectually facilitating legal proceedings against the offenders. GEORGE ROPER, Esq., seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed to the noble Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

**SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.**—Mr. Brown was elected yesterday morning at Newton without opposition. He was proposed by Mr. H. Gregg of Manchester, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Ewart of Liverpool.

**THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.**—We are glad to learn that the prices of admission to this magnificent establishment have been greatly reduced, so as to bring it within the reach of many who were before debarred from a sight of its varied wonders. In our view, it is the greatest triumph of artistic skill and imitative genius which the metropolis or England can produce. The variety of attractions is no less observable than the chaste elegance displayed in the arrangements. The mind revels in wonder and pleasure as new scenes and objects of interest—colossal monuments of human ingenuity and perseverance—burst upon the sight. The stalactite cavern of Adelsberg, the panorama of London, the gorgeous Gothic aviary, the classic ruins and models of temples, imitations of Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, and an Alpine torrent outside the building, and the Swiss cottage, and gallery of sculpture (containing many exquisite specimens of art), within—combine to form an exhibition unequalled for the novelty and power of its attractions.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Edgar Alfred Bowring, the fourth son of Dr. Bowring, M.P., has been appointed confidential secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, President of the Board of Trade.—The Earl of Leicester has been appointed to the Lord-lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk, vacant by the decease of the late Lord Wodehouse.—Sir Charles Adam has been appointed to the Admiralty, Sir William Parker having declined the offer of a seat at that board.—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, vice-president of the Board of Trade, has appointed T. Poole Ward, Esq., to be his private secretary.

**INDIAN CORN.**—The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for this cheap and nutritious grain. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool yesterday, at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased.—*Liverpool Times*.

The "Times commissioner" is now in Dorsetshire, and his pictures of misery rival those he drew in Ireland.

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ....	1300	20	150			
Scotch .....			5270			
Irish .....			1650			
Foreign ....	930					

Very little doing.



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\* \* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. R. H." We are obliged to him for the suggestion. We had, however, previously determined to set to work at the task he recommends.

"Philo." His letters usually have some thought, but it is so buried under words that we cannot give them to our readers.

"Anti-Churchman." We are not certain, but we believe he is not liable.

"An Advocate of Universal Emancipation." The plan is not a bad one, but the time for propounding it is ill-chosen.

"S. B." We know of no cheaper complete edition.

"M. A. C." Not suitable to our columns.

"Sincerity." Next week, if we can find room.

We beg to return thanks to several correspondents for information furnished in *re* Gathercole v. Miall.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1846.

## SUMMARY.

GOVERNMENT has made its Parliamentary *débüt*, and the sunshine which smiled upon their dawn is already overcast. One would have thought, from the unanimity of the re-elections, taking a merely superficial glance at public affairs, that the Whigs were the nation's own, and that they were destined to carry everything before them. Lord John Russell, however, passed from Guildhall to St. Stephen's, and found the atmosphere to be strangely different. In the one place he was surrounded by flatterers; in the other he met with candid friends and relentless foes. Lord John opened his commission, if so we may speak, with a business-like air, somewhat too cold, and too abrupt, for his new sphere. Without preface, and almost without incidental remark, he announced merely those measures of the late Government, which Ministers intended to carry on, and those which they would either drop or leave over to a future session. Not a word did he vouchsafe respecting the principles upon which he purposed to govern the country—not a syllable to guide the House as to the intentions he cherished with regard to questions of deep public interest. Mr. Thomas Duncombe, however, would not let him off thus easily. In a speech, the pleasant humour of which did nothing to frustrate its sternness of purpose, he reminded the Whigs of their former deficiencies, spread out before them some of their past professions, and thrust into them several inquiries, relating principally to the Irish Church and to the suffrage. Upon this the Prime Minister rose, and gave a statement of his views, to our mind, eminently Whiggish. Large principles were professed, but then they were not to be acted upon—frank statements of opinion were made, but they were to be taken only in their abstract sense. There was to be a comprehensive scheme of education, framed in perfect harmony with religious liberty; but what kind of religious liberty that may be, we are left to conjecture. The Irish church is admitted to be, in its present condition at least, an anomaly and an injustice; but it is not to be touched until public opinion renders it safe. Lord John is in favour of the establishment of the Roman Catholic clergy, but he will not attempt to carry out his views unless the people will let him. He sees the importance of the franchise in Ireland, and believes that the surest way to elevate the tone and the tastes of the people is to raise them to a political position consistent with their self-respect. But he means this principle to apply so far only as the exigencies of his party demand. He has no idea of conferring the benefit on the masses. He repudiates the term "finality," but he sticks to the thing, so far as his own Administration is concerned. The sum and substance of his speech amounts to this:—that the Whigs intend to complete commercial reform, and to promote certain social changes; but that they will meddle with no political questions of importance, unless driven to do so by the pressure from without. It was followed by several declarations of no-confidence, auguring for the Whigs a rough, if not a fatal, passage.

On Monday evening, the First Lord of the Treasury submitted his plan for the gradual equalisation of the sugar duties. It may be thus stated:—It is proposed, that whereas foreign slave-grown Muscovado sugar is now excluded by a duty of 63s. per cwt., and foreign free-grown is admitted at a duty of 23s. 4d., they shall both be admitted till July 5, 1847, at a duty of 21s. For the four following years the duty is to be respectively 20s., 18s. 6d., 17s., 15s. 6d.; and after July 5, 1851, the duty on all Muscovado sugar, whether slave, or foreign free, or British colonial, by the proposed scheme, will be 14s., the present duty on the last. For minor features of the proposed scheme we must refer to our Parliamentary report. There is one, however, to which we are compelled to advert. It is that which relates to the immigration of labourers from Africa. Conversant as the British public have been with unscrupulous practices of the West India planters, and certain as they may be that labour is not deficient in the West Indies, but that the

real source of ruin in those islands is the absenteeism of the chief proprietors, and the consequent want of requisite capital, skill, and enterprise in the cultivation of estates—it is not without alarm that we view this dangerous concession to the cupidity and indolence of the planters. We know the arguments adduced to show the improbability of any revival of the accursed slave trade. The answer is a plain, but a painful one. We point to Guiana, to the importation of the Hill Coolies, and to the consequent demoralisation and wretchedness experienced in that country. We trust, therefore, that this feature of the scheme will not be allowed to pass *sub silentio*.

Nor is it likely. The opposition threatened to Ministers is a serious one. In all probability they will be forced to appeal to the country. The Protectionists, the West India interest, and the anti-slavery advocates, make up a combined power which the Government will probably be unable to withstand. The present question will be only one—and that not by any means the most important—of many which our constituencies will have to consider. As usual, we fear that the majority of them will be taken by surprise. But there is yet time for them to look about them. Party is disorganised. We must fight our battle upon great principles. Let, then, every popular constituency be instantly on the alert. Let committees be organised, candidates be selected and introduced, and everything made as sure as opportunity and means will allow, for returning members who understand what they would be at, and have honesty enough to pursue what they understand.

Dissenters, at all events, cannot pretend that they have been left in the dark. If Lord John Russell's speech has not informed them of what they may expect, so far as his ecclesiastical policy is concerned, Earl Grey's, on Monday evening, in the House of Lords, may let in some useful light upon their minds. The question was the second reading of the bill for repealing the act which prospectively unites the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, passed by the legislature on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Earl Grey, amongst others, insisted upon the necessity of largely increasing the number of bishops, and distinctly intimated his wish that a much larger portion of the House of Lords should consist of spiritual peers. In common with the members of Government, he voted against this bill, the principle of which was, however, affirmed by a majority. What may become of the particular measure we care little, but we cannot refrain from pointing attention to the speech of Earl Grey, reputed the most liberal member of the Whig Administration, as a symptom of the purpose of Government to strengthen, by all possible means, the ecclesiastical establishments of the realm.

We have little more to add; but our summary of Parliamentary intelligence would not be complete without noting the reversal by the Peers of their former decision in regard to the pensions of Lords Hardinge and Gough. The proposal of the late Government is now accepted by both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Hume's bill for regulating charitable trusts was also read a second time on Wednesday last by a large majority. This day it is to be considered in committee, when the member for Montrose is to propose certain exemptions from its operations, including Dissenting schools and chapels. The probability, however, is, that the measure will be abandoned for the present session, and that the Lord Chancellor will prepare a bill on the subject to be submitted to a future Parliament.

A serious schism has arisen amongst the Irish repealers. The embers of discontent have been long smouldering, but have broken forth into a flame at the vacillating policy of the Liberator in regard to the Dungarvan election. At the meeting of the Association last week, Mr. O'Connell attended in person to confront the Young Ireland malcontents. They were of course borne down by his superior influence, and Mr. O'Connell held over their heads the threat of expulsion, in case of further rebellion against his supremacy. But the quarrel has since become more serious. Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Liberator's recognised successor in the leadership of the Irish people, has made common cause with the extreme, or as we are bound to term them, the sincere repealers, and has publicly proclaimed his adhesion to their views. This event will seriously embarrass Mr. O'Connell in his new projects of Whig alliance. However forgetful of his own pledges to repeal, he finds his followers are not oblivious of theirs. He has taught them to regard repeal as the only hope of Ireland's regeneration. They have believed him—insist on acting out their convictions—and thereby run counter to the shifting expediency of their leader. His most troublesome opponents are those who have most implicitly trusted themselves to his instruction. Mr. O'Connell is now learning by experience that political deception and inconsistency contain within them their own punishment.

## SUGAR AND SLAVERY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL's plan for settling the duties to be levied in future upon foreign sugars, whether slave-grown or the produce of free labour, is now before the country. As a mere measure of commercial policy, it is no part of our design to comment upon it here. Our present object is to view it in connexion with the "protest" to be found in another column, put forth by the leading philanthropists who have earned a well-merited reputation by their persevering efforts to extinguish slavery. The names subscribed to this document would charm attention to it, even if the subject of it were less intensely interesting; and the

statements it contains are of sufficient gravity to make good men pause before practically dismissing them. For our own part, it would better accord with our feelings to adopt the conclusion of these gentlemen than of the Free-traders, for we abhor slavery in all its forms; and, although we had formerly committed ourselves to the arguments on the other side of the question, we read the "protest" with a sincere desire to discover in it solid grounds for a change of opinion.

We have been disappointed. The appeal lies wholly to the heart, which we take to have been unnecessary, and fails to satisfy the reason, which was the thing required to be done. To abolish slavery in every quarter of the globe is "a consummation" which most Englishmen regard as one "devoutly to be wished." Its wickedness is admitted—its pleas of justification are indignantly repudiated—and the horrible degradation and sufferings it inflicts upon its victims excite general sympathy. The real difficulty respects, not the views with which it becomes us, as men and as Christians, to look upon slavery, but the best means of banishing it from the world. This difficulty, it appears to us, the "protest" does not meet. It argues, indeed, and with a force we admit ourselves unable to resist, that the equalisation of the duties on foreign sugars, the produce of free and of slave labour, will give increased value to the latter, and consequently stimulate the accursed traffic in slaves—and were this the only element for consideration, it would, in our judgment, be decisive. But it is not. There are other, larger, and more comprehensive views to be taken of the subject—views, as we think, quite as favourable to universal freedom as those adopted by the subscribers of the "protest"—and, inasmuch as they are far from novel, and are known to have had weight with many sincere friends of the enslaved, we do think that the "protest" should at all events have adverted to them.

What are the facts of the case? Slavery and the slave-trade exist in countries with which we have commercial intercourse, in spite of all the coercive efforts we have made to extinguish them. The trade we have declared to be piracy, and have expended, for many years past, no inconsiderable amount of treasure and blood in worse than useless attempts to put it down. How, then, can we best deal with it? They who have appended their names to the "protest," are no advocates for the continued application of physical force to the solution of the difficulty. Will the kind of moral force they propose to employ, the practical prohibition of slave-grown sugars from the British market, diminish the evil as already existing? Has it done so? Is it likely to do so? These, we think, are pertinent inquiries, and demand satisfactory answers. So far as the discussion has yet gone, we believe a negative has been all but established. Such are our treaties, entered into without regard to this particular question, that we are bound to admit to our markets just enough slave-grown sugar to spoil the moral worth of our protest—and such our national wants, that we are obliged to except cotton, tobacco, coffee, spice, and most other articles of slave-produce, from the operation of the rule which we apply to sugar. Nor do we, nor can we, exclude sugar, so far as effectually to discourage the planter, by any fiscal law of human device. The void created in the markets of the world, by our exclusive purchase of free-grown produce, is filled up by that which is grown by slaves—and the price of the latter, whether we will it or not, is enhanced by our consumption of sugar which slaves have never touched. Independently, therefore, of the violation of an admitted principle in this case, and losing sight altogether of the singular incompleteness, and therefore inefficiency, of the moral force proposed to be brought into play, it is tolerably clear, that we cannot, however desirous, affect the evil in this way, and that whether we admit foreign sugar free-grown, or foreign sugar slave-grown, the result, as it touches slavery and the slave-trade, must be pretty much the same.

We demur, moreover, to the right claimed by this "protest," for the State to interfere with the natural course of industry. Such benefit as we can secure for the slave by really moral influence we hope we should be anything but backward in seeking. But we are scarcely justified in insisting, without his consent asked and given, that the English free labourer shall resign a large field of employment, and pay a high artificial price for what has become almost a necessary of life, in order to give effect to our philanthropic desires in regard to foreign labourers. We see no plea sufficiently urgent to warrant us in taking from one class what we would give to another. The poor man's skill and industry are his only capital; and, although Parliament may have the power, assuredly it has not the right, to intermeddle with the disposal of it. Convert it into money, and then let the question be asked, "Has the State a right to seize upon and confiscate that money, with a view to discourage slavery and the slave-trade?" Now, money is merely the representative of accumulated labour; and, if Government may deal with the thing represented with a view to a contingent moral result, *a fortiori*, it may so deal with the representing instrument. We can make no such concession of principle as, in our judgment, the protest demands. We like not this method of promoting liberty by an infraction of liberty. "Forced benevolences," in any shape, strike us as impolitic and unjust; and the plan which despoils one race for the advantage of another we take to be essentially and incurably unsound.

The probable temporary effect of the contemplated equalisation of duties we have admitted to be a stimu-



lus to the slave-trade. We deeply deplore it—we earnestly wish it were otherwise—but our sorrow is not without alleviation. The stimulus will be temporary—but the same cause which produces it, will, we are firmly convinced, much sooner than any other now in operation, undermine and abolish the atrocious traffic altogether. We believe the evidence in favour of the superior cheapness of free over slave labour to be decisive. Monopoly evermore keeps up prices. By encouraging slovenly and unskilful cultivation, by fostering wasteful habits, by lulling enterprise to sleep and thus precluding all improvement, there can be no doubt that it has enhanced, in our colonies, to an extent hardly to be appreciated, the cost of preparing sugar for the British market. Overturn that monopoly, and competition will soon substitute for the ruinous methods now tenaciously adhered to, others recommended by greater ingenuity, and by far less expense. These questions only we would submit to the subscribers of the "protest." Is free labour cheaper on the whole than slave labour? Is it likely to develop all its superiority whilst protected by a high discriminating duty? And can any instrument be devised better adapted to cut up slavery and the slave-trade by the roots, than that open competition which, in a few years, will beat slave labour out of every market in Europe? The immediate evil, then, is far outweighed by the permanent good.

Such are the considerations which break the force of the "protest," as far as our judgment is concerned. With the main object which that document has in view—the benefit of the slave—we heartily and deeply sympathise. But we cannot consent to travel towards it by the path the subscribers so it point out. There are rights of our own countrymen in the way, and we have no warrant for subverting them. It is circuitous, and will not, after all, we suspect, lead us whither we would fain go. Besides, in our opinion, after anxious care bestowed upon the matter, we see "a more excellent way" open to the nation. Right sorry are we to differ with men whom we revere, even as to the likeliest means to a desirable end—but as we cannot forego what we allow to all others, the best use of our reason, and as our reason conducts us to a conclusion quite the opposite of theirs, we feel ourselves bound, in common consistency and fidelity, whilst cordially recognising and admiring the purity of their motives, and the loftiness of their aim, to retain the view we have all along expressed, that it is by the freedom and not the restriction of commerce, we may expect to wage most triumphantly the war against slavery.

#### THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.

THE re-election of all the members of the House of Commons appointed to office by the Crown to constitute the Whig Administration has been secured. Opposition there was none—save in Plymouth and in Edinburgh. In the last-mentioned city it seemed to be taken for granted that Mr. Macaulay would be sore pressed, but upon what grounds the assumption proceeded, we are at a loss to conjecture. Never was a glorious opportunity for reading the Whigs and Tories an important lesson more completely thrown away than in the case of the Edinburgh election. Mr. Macaulay had proved, not merely an advocate of a dangerous principle, but one whose insolent defiance of his constituents called aloud for summary eviction from his post. Two objects would have been gained thereby. The new Administration would have been forewarned that the path up which they cast so longing an eye, leading to the extension of the principle of church establishments, would be dangerous to their peace, if attempted, and in all probability, ruinous to their power. Representatives of popular constituencies would have been reminded that when they choose to slight the wishes of those who have committed an important trust to their keeping, they must expect that punishment which the case deserves. Both these objects were frustrated by putting forward, in opposition to Mr. Macaulay, a man whose chief distinction is his intense hatred of Popery. Mr. Macaulay is a sophist, and could only be confounded by a clear enunciation of intelligible principles, and a bold resolution to stand by them at all hazards. His opponent was neither powerful, consistent, nor popular. Mr. Macaulay throughout his reasoning attempted to cast ridicule upon the men who discovered in the Maynooth Endowment Bill a question of principle, and he seemed to take it for granted, that the trifling concession made to the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was a boon recommended by policy and by justice. The true course of opposition to him would have been to have pointed out the real character of the pretended boon—that it was, nominally, a concession; really, a fresh imposition upon the people of Ireland—that it was given, not to hasten, but to retard, the downfall of Ireland's most oppressive burden—that it was the poisoned meat thrown to the watch-dog, with a view to render the proceedings of the burglar more secure—that every effort to bring religious teachers of any denomination under the control of the state, is an effort for the subjugation of mind—that this was distinctly and avowedly the object of the Maynooth Endowment Bill—and that his vote in favour of that bill proved him to be either utterly ignorant of the first principles of liberty, or supremely careless as to the application of them. Instead of this, Edinburgh, misled, we shrewdly suspect, by some secret intrigue, puts up a man who has so little confidence in his own principles that he would keep them locked up in inaction, and preserve them in all the innocence of merely intellectual abstractions, lest they should come

athwart existing institutions. Such a man could excite no enthusiasm—could secure no confidence. There was intolerance in his no-Popery professions, unredeemed by fidelity to his convictions in regard to voluntarism. A gentlemanly address, a baronetcy, and a courteous disposition conciliated for him more favour than his principles, standing alone, would have obtained. But he failed—miserably failed—deserved to fail. And for our own parts we rejoice that, since Sir Culling Eardley Smith was the opponent of Mr. Macaulay, the Edinburgh electors had sufficient sense to prefer the latter with all his insolence, to the former with his childish inconsistency. Both are men of expediency—but that of the one is the expediency of timidity, that of the other of worldly sagacity. We believe the majority of Voluntaries wisely kept aloof from so anomalous a contest, and for Edinburgh's sake we are sorry to learn that Sir C. E. Smith is to contest the city at the next general election.

#### POLITICAL HYDROPHOBIA.

MOST amusing is the unanimity with which it seems to be determined, that because we have drunk of the waters of improvement, the bucket must be thrown into the well lest we or anybody else should drink again. It might be supposed that the nation was writhing under some strong sense of suffering from the removal of the Corn Laws, and begging piteously to be preserved from the possibility of doing the like another time.

What is the conclusion from this, but that great multitudes have got pet abuses of their own for which they quake, and seeing the danger of reform falling on their darling, with more clearness than they perceive a prospect of directing it to something they wish removed, they join in swelling the cry of the "Well as we are," for putting down and hiding out of sight the perilous instrument by which one reformation has been perpetrated?

Ludicrous are the forms under which this horror of good precedents presents itself. One authority of mark confesses the propriety of some acknowledgment of public gratitude, but implores that it may take place in the way least likely to act as encouragement in the future; and, oddly enough, it suggests as a model the precise way which the friends of Church Establishments hold forth as the economical plan for encouraging the growth of divines, making the thing as near as possible to the lottery in which there shall be the smallest number of great prizes and the most of blanks. Another declares his strong objection to gratitude at all; but thinks it might be permitted in the present instance, not so much for having conducted the League, as for having put it down. The dread of peace, commerce, and reform, might appear to constitute a sort of hydrophobia; proving not so much that water is an evil, as that the dogs are mad.

But all this opposition is comparatively talk. On the other side stands almost the universal British nation, sunning itself in the enjoyment of the present success, and the prospects of the future. As hydrophobia is happily confined to a small minority of the canine population, so the sane people of this country are far too wise to quarrel with their meat and drink, or with the instrument that has procured it for them. On the contrary, the more they are advised to throw it away, the more will they preserve it for future use. A sort of political lithotrity has been discovered; by which the mischief lodged in the inwards of the constitution, which formerly could be dislodged by nothing but the knife of a Revolution, has been proved to be accessible to the wear and tear of popular activity. O the miseries of agitation! O the comfort of sitting still, and being cut for the stone!

A word of warning may always be usefully appended to considerations on this subject; and it will not be the worse for being given early. There will be a hot desire among the friends of general corruption, to give a fall to some part or portion of the processes by which the good which is begun may be attempted to be carried forward. And there are cherished machines for evil in the existing state of things, which might be brought to bear with effect in such a cause. The laws (worthy of the worst age of Rome) against association and correspondence, are a great danger ahead. To obviate it, *work through associations for promoting the return of reforming members to parliament in particular places.* After this, it will be very difficult to prevent Manchester from congratulating Birmingham on the return of a friend to religious liberty, or Bristol from advising Liverpool of the best means of combating the faction of the "extinguisher." In addition to which, it may be hoped, the appetite for hostility will decrease. But a good start is always a great deal towards a race.

THE HON. SYDNEY HERBERT is shortly to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss A' Court, daughter of Lord Heytesbury.

THE FARMERS AND THE CHURCH.—At the Leighton Buzzard wool fair dinner, the other day, Mr. Bennett, a farmer, in the course of a furious and somewhat ridiculous assault upon Sir R. Peel and the "one hundred and ten renegades," delivered himself of the following sentiment:—"But there is one kind of competition that I should not object to see a little more severe—I mean that for lawn sleeves [cheers and laughter]. And after what has occurred, if an attempt should be made to rid the bishops of their onerous duties in Parliament, I, for one, and I think the farmers in general, would never rupture a blood-vessel to prevent it [loud cheers, which lasted for a considerable time]."

#### MR. EWART'S MOTION ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

5, Bishopsgate Without, London,  
17th 7th Mo., 1846.

Under existing political circumstances, Mr. Ewart has been compelled to put off his motion for the abolition of capital punishment to the 28th of this month; but there is little or no probability, at so late a season, of preventing the House from being "dropped," unless our valued coadjutors will get a line despatched to their representatives, requesting them to attend to form a House.

ROBERT FORSTER. JOHN T. BARRY.  
CORNELIUS HANBURY. CHARLES GILPIN.  
B. HOMAN, Secretary to the Committee.

DR. SHERIDAN, LATE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING ADVERTISER."—We beg to invite especial attention to the appeal in our advertising columns, on behalf of the afflicted family of Dr. Sheridan, who have been deprived, by an overwhelming calamity, of their natural protector, and left almost friendless and destitute. The case is one of pressing urgency, or that appeal would never have been made. We believe that it need only be made public to elicit the sympathy and prompt assistance of the benevolent. Dr. Sheridan has laboured with talent and energy for the promotion of the great principle of religious freedom in its most comprehensive sense; and now that his hand is disabled by affliction we are sure that those who are most attached to that cause will feel a pleasure and obligation in lending a helping hand to rescue his bereaved family from the horrors of destitution.

WHIG SNOBS.—Other people change their opinions, they never do. For instance, Peel avows that his opinions on the corn-laws have gone right round—the Whigs have never changed, they have always held the free-trade doctrines; they have always been wise and perfect. We didn't know it; but it's the fact—Lord John says so. And the great Whig chiefs go down to their constituents, and congratulate themselves and the world that commercial freedom is the law of the empire, and bless Heaven for creating Whigs to expound this great truth to the world. Free-trade! Heaven bless you. The Whigs invented free-trade, and everything else that ever has been invented. Some day or other, when the Irish Church goes by the board, when perhaps the State-church follows it, when household suffrage becomes an acknowledged truth, when education actually does become national, when even the "five points" of Thomas of Finsbury come to be visible to the naked eye—you will see the Whigs always were advocates of household suffrage, that they invented national education, that they were the boys who settled the church question, and they had themselves originated the "five points" of which Feargus O'Connor was trying to take the credit. Where there's perfection there can't be snobbishness. The Whigs have known and done—know and do—will know and do everything.—*Punch.*

MR. HUDSON AND THE PREMIER.—The *Observer* tells the following story to the disadvantage of "the Railway King":—"At a political party given by Mr. Hudson, on Monday last, and consisting, with, we believe, one exception, of Protectionists, that exception being Lord Arthur Lennox, the host proposed the health of Lord George Bentinck, and right liberally did he be-lord his lordship, after the fashion of those whose acquaintance with the members of the aristocracy is but recent—then did Mr. Hudson most heartily belaud himself—and lastly, he proceeded to assail Sir Robert Peel with abuse so vulgar, that it is said to have come through his lips as through a familiar channel. This, be it minded, was in the presence of Lord Arthur Lennox, who held office under Sir Robert Peel. Now, Lord Arthur Lennox had, in the course of the evening, undergone some bantering, which, with the easy good humour of a gentleman, he turned aside; but this marked insult, conveyed in the gross attack on the head of a Government of which he was a member, was not to be passed over; the insult was too plainly directed to be mistaken, and accordingly the guest rose, bade good night to his polite and courteous host, and left the room.

FREE-TRADE REJOICINGS.—The Mayor of Manchester, in compliance with the urgent request of a numerous body of the inhabitants of that manufacturing capital, has issued a public recommendation that Monday, the 3rd of August next, be celebrated as a general holiday, in commemoration of the triumph of free trade. In Ashton-under-Lyne a public dinner is to take place. In Bury, a procession, dinner, and ball, will grace the 25th and 27th inst.; and the ex-Premier is said to have been invited to the festivities.—This day is to be celebrated as a holiday at Newcastle, Gateshead, and Sunderland.—In Wolverhampton, a public dinner will take place at the theatre, about the end of the present month, to which the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P. for the borough, is to be invited, in honour of the successful issue of his labours in the free-trade cause.—The more conspicuous adherents of free trade in the City have received a circular, informing them that it is proposed to have a public dinner in Covent-garden theatre, to commemorate the passing of the Corn Bill.

CLERICAL JUSTICES.—At the quarter-sessions in Leicestershire, last week, the Rev. Mr. Acworth contended that the visiting justices should include a clergyman, "more than one-half of the prisoners being committed by clerical justices."

Prince Albert is to lay the foundation-stone of the Sailor's Home, Liverpool, on the 30th inst., with a silver-gilt trowel elaborately modelled. [Would not charity be better carried out, if the prince were to handle a common trowel and let the cost of the "silver-gilt" go to the "Home?"—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*]



## SUGAR DUTIES.

## PROTEST

AGAINST THE PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF SLAVE-GROWN SUGARS INTO THE BRITISH MARKETS.

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Anti-slavery cause of so grave a nature as to require the instant attention, and the prompt and vigorous action, of every friend of liberty and humanity throughout the United Kingdom.

It is understood that the first great measure which the new Government intend to submit to the consideration of Parliament will have for its object the introduction of slave-grown sugars into the British markets. The grounds on which this step is attempted to be justified, are those of political expediency and commercial advantage. It is intended thereby to augment the quantity of sugar for home consumption, to increase the revenue from the duties leviable thereon, and to complete the series of free-trade measures which have already received the sanction of the Legislature and of the Crown.

These grounds would be perfectly legitimate did not the plan contemplated by Government injuriously affect the rights of millions of mankind; and involve the violation of those high moral considerations which should always influence the conduct of Governments and Legislatures as well as that of individuals.

That the measure proposed by Government will have the effect of strengthening the system of slavery, of stimulating the slave-trade, and of adding to the horrors of both, admits of no doubt with most, if not all, who have maturely studied the question. And it is because, in the deliberate judgment of the undersigned, that the proposed measure would lead to these dreadful results that they enter their solemn protest against it; and call most urgently on the friends of the Anti-slavery cause, in every part of the country, to follow their example.

First:—With respect to slavery.—It is assumed by those who advocate the proposed measure for the equalisation of the duties on foreign sugars, without regard to origin or country, that from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of slave-grown sugars will be annually required to meet the increased demand in the British markets. These sugars will come principally from the Spanish West India colonies and Brazil, where, it is notorious, slavery assumes its most degrading and terrific forms. Of the slaves employed in the cultivation of the sugars in Cuba, one-tenth perish annually, and the whole are killed off in ten years. In Brazil the mortality on the sugar estates is admitted to be five per cent. per annum, in some cases more, which would destroy the population in twenty years. Now this takes place under the present demand for sugar. But with the increased demand contemplated by the new arrangement of the sugar duties, that murderous mortality will be fearfully increased, or new slaves must be imported to meet the exigency. At present neither the Brazilian nor the Cuban planters possess more labourers than they require. They have no unemployed slaves, no hands in want of work, no superabundance of population. On the contrary, all hands are now worked to excess. It follows, therefore, that the very same people who are thus murdered by wholesale to make the quantity of sugar now exported from Cuba and Brazil will have to make more—that is to say, they must be forced by the lash to a new excess of labour, at which they will be more wretched while they live, and under which they will more rapidly die. Where the labourer is free, every augmentation in the demand for the produce of his toil increases his means of subsistence and comfort; where the labourer is a slave it as certainly diminishes them, and destroys him.

That slavery will be strengthened must be obvious from the fact that additional capital will be directly employed in sustaining it, and thereby rendering it more profitable than it is at present. A great mercantile house at the Havanna, whose authority is quoted in the last slave-trade papers, states that whilst "they had no expectation of the price of sugar being improved, except by having the English market open to the produce of the island," they were convinced that "if this could be effected even at a rate of fifty per cent. above the duty—on English colonial sugar, still they could obtain for their produce double the amount they can obtain at present." If such be the fact, who can reflect on the consequences without a shudder?

Secondly:—With respect to the slave-trade.—No one can believe for a moment that the Brazilian and Cuban planters will let their stock of slaves diminish. To fill up the gaps created by the vast mortality which is incessantly going on among them, they have recourse to the African slave-trade. By this horrid means they recruit and increase their gangs; and, beyond all doubt, this traffic will be pursued with greater desperation and atrocity in proportion to the growing urgency of the demand and the eagerness of planters to purchase. At present, the enormous profits derived from the contraband slave-trade present an irresistible stimulus to the traffickers in men; but it will receive an additional and enormous stimulus should the proposed measure take effect. Under existing circumstances the slave-trade cannot be put down; under the additional incentive, it must be not only perpetuated, but increased. If more sugar is to be made in Cuba and Brazil, there must be more hands to make it; and these hands must be fetched by slavers from desolated and bleeding Africa. On the supposition that these countries will supply 50,000 tons of the assumed quantity of sugar, 50,000 new slaves at least must be obtained to prepare it for exportation; and to meet the wastes of mortality that will be occasioned by the severity of the system under which they are placed, a large additional number of Africans must be imported, to join that host of human beings who are every year torn from their native homes by the slave-traders, and compelled to surrender up their liberty to the tyrant task-masters of Brazil and Cuba.

The proposed measure will, in the opinion of the undersigned, as certainly, and almost as directly increase the slave-trade as if this country had given a premium for every kidnapped negro forced on board the slavers, and carried from Africa through the unutterable horrors of the middle passage, to interminable bondage.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the accumulated horrors of slavery and the slave-trade. They are too well known, and too sorely lamented by the friends of humanity to need specification. Yet it should be remembered that the slave populations of the Spanish colonies and Brazil, are innocent men, women, and children, who have been despoiled of their most precious rights, and subjected to the most atrocious discipline, to satiate, if it were possible, the spirit of Mammon. It should be recollected also that the murderous system of slavery prevalent in Cuba and Brazil, is preceded by one still more terrible in Africa and during the middle passage. It may be asserted that for every African slave landed in these countries, two perish in the original capture, and during the subsequent stages of the infernal traffic. And, further, it should be borne in mind that the greater portion of the slaves in Cuba and Brazil are entitled to freedom by virtue of the treaties of those countries with Great Britain, and are only debarred from the enjoyment of liberty by the disgraceful violation of solemn compact. But instead of demanding their liberty, a splendid bribe is about to be offered in order that commercial intercourse may be facilitated with people whose crimes against humanity merit the execration of all men, and cry aloud for the vengeance of Heaven.

But, besides the increased sacrifice of human life, and the augmentation of crime and suffering which will, undoubtedly, be the fruits of this measure, the undersigned contemplate, with the deepest sorrow, its destructive effects upon all that is done, and is doing, for the civilization of Africa. The noble efforts which have been made, and are making, for the introduction of Christianity into that continent, will be paralysed by the increased impetus given to the slave-trade. The enlightenment of men, and the spread of the gospel, cannot co-exist where the crimes of the slave-trade are perpetrated and fostered.

It is the chief glory of this country that, in the exercise of a high and noble policy, it has, through its Legislature, declared the slave-trade to be piracy and felony, and the system of slavery to be inherently and essentially unjust. It has, moreover, sanctioned a vast outlay of the national treasure in the attempt to suppress the former, and for the abolition of the latter. To promote, then, their extension in foreign countries, either directly or indirectly, or to countenance such enormous crimes, or to seek to increase the revenue from sources so polluted, will be flagrantly inconsistent with its own solemn decisions embodied in acts of Parliament.

In 1840, a measure similar in principle to that under review was proposed to Parliament. Then the Government gave it a decided negative. The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Labouchere), said:—"No one could entertain a doubt (in the event of the motion being carried), that the great mass of foreign sugar imported into this country would be from the Brazils. In Brazils no sugar was produced, except by slave-labour. He felt it to be a painful duty to oppose the motion, but the question he had to ask himself was this, whether he would consent to give such a stimulus to slave-labour in the Brazils as would be produced by throwing open the market of this country to the reception of their sugar. He was not able to make up his mind, that this was a course which he ought to recommend to the House. He did not believe that it would be agreeable to their constituents, when they understood the facts of the case." He would not be a party to a measure which, he added, "would inundate the British market with sugar the produce of slave-labour." The introduction of slave-grown sugar, opposed by such reasons, was at that time successfully resisted by those who now propose to introduce it.

In seeking the exclusion of slave-grown sugars from the British market, the friends of the anti-slavery cause design to uphold no monopoly, to strengthen no class interests, to promote no sordid or selfish views, much less any party purpose; but their aim is to lessen the sum of human misery and degradation, and to advance the sacred cause of freedom throughout the world.

THOMAS CLARKSON, Playford-hall.  
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, London.  
EDWARD N. BUXTON, London.  
GEORGE STEPHEN, London.  
SAMUEL GURNEY, London.  
GEORGE STACEY, London.  
GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, London.  
JOSEPH COOPER, London.  
JOHN H. HINTON, London.  
JOHN SCOBLE, London.  
JOSHUA FORSTER, Tottenham.  
ROBT. FORSTER, Tottenham.  
JOSEPH STURGE, Birmingham.  
RICHARD T. CADBURY, Birmingham.  
JOHN DUNLOP, Edinburgh.  
EDWARD CRUICKSHANK, Edinburgh.  
ROBERT JOWITT, Leeds.  
THOMAS SCALES, Leeds.  
JOSEPH J. GURNEY, Norwich.  
WILLIAM FORSTER, Norwich.  
WILLIAM D. CREWSDON, Kendal.  
ISAAC BRAITHWAITE, Kendal.  
JOSEPH FERGUSSON, Carlisle.  
JOSEPH T. PRICE, Neath Abbey.  
SAMUEL BOWLY, Gloucester.  
&c. &c. &c.

Note.—Lord Brougham, having been requested to put his name at the head of these signatures, refused to place it before that of his honoured fellow-labourer in the anti-slavery cause for forty-four years, Thomas Clarkson, and, although approving of the protest, declined signing it after him, because of his intention to protest against the proposed measure in the House of Lords.

THE COBDEN TRIBUTE FUND.—The total sum at present subscribed towards the Cobden National Tribute amounts to about £45,000. The whole country is stirring in the cause. Amongst the subscribers are Mr. I. A. Gordon £50, and Lord Fortescue £50. The Earl of Ellesmere declines to contribute to the Cobden testimonial, on the ground that to do so would imply an approval of the whole scheme and operations of the League; a feeling which he does not entertain. He expresses a high opinion of Mr. Cobden personally.

## SOIREE AT PLYMOUTH,

TO VOTE AN ADDRESS TO MR. VINCENT ON THE LATE ELECTION.

On Thursday evening last, a large and highly respectable gathering of the electors of Plymouth, and their friends, took place at a *soirée* in the Ball-room of the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of voting an address to Mr. Vincent for his defence of the principles of complete suffrage and religious liberty at the late election. The Ball-room (the most elegant room in the town) presented a very animated appearance, graced as it was by the attendance of a large number of ladies. Mr. Vincent was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. After the tea (which was prepared in a very superior style) Mr. William Tucker, one of the deacons of the Baptist church, was called to the chair. In a short speech he expressed the pleasure the late election had afforded him, and his conviction of the good that had been effected by Mr. Vincent's public exposition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty. The object of the meeting was to present Mr. Vincent with a strong testimonial of their regard [cheers], and he trusted he would long be spared to devote himself to the same noble object [loud cheers].

Mr. HENRY WILLS then addressed the meeting in an able speech. He stated that Mr. Vincent had been invited to contest the borough by about a dozen men who had never taken the lead in electioneering matters. These men resolved upon the step, although they did not think in the outset they would poll more than fifty votes [loud cheers]. They did this with all the expenses staring them in the face, and Mr. Vincent at once responded to their call, and said he did not care whether he polled few or many—in a battle of principle he was their man [loud cheering]. Well, we commenced, and I need not tell you that we soon carried the town with us. We compelled our opponent to implore aid from the Tories [repeated cheering], which they rendered, and for which, by voice and in print, he has thanked them [loud cheers]. We carried the thousands with us at the nomination; and without a canvass, or any preparation for taking voters to the poll, 188 independent men walked up to the poll, and recorded their votes in our favour, amongst whom are some of the very best men in the town [great cheering], and we caused a majority of the electors to refrain from voting, and have opened the town for more successful contests in future. After eulogising Mr. Vincent for his manly conduct, which had won the plaudits of his opponents, he concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. EDWARD FRY, in a powerful speech, moved the following address to Mr. Vincent:—

## TO HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Plymouth, desire to express the high sense of obligation which we entertain for the prompt and energetic manner in which you responded to the invitation to come forward as a candidate at the recent election, to represent in Parliament those principles of civil and religious liberty which are especially dear to ourselves, and which we believe to be of deep and vital importance to the best interests of the country.

We congratulate you most heartily upon the good feeling and order which have so pre-eminently distinguished this contest, presenting, as it does, a most favourable contrast to those scenes of outrage, intemperance, and disorder, which too frequently disgrace electioneering proceedings of this country. We attribute this result to your manly and steadfast resolve to refrain from all personal canvass of the voters, upon the ground that every man should be left to the free and unfettered exercise of his electoral privileges, as well as to your energetic appeals, both by example and precept, to those moral principles and kindly feelings which ought always to characterise those proceedings upon which the greatest interests of the country are at issue. We are satisfied that although our principles were defeated at the poll, they have nevertheless gained a great accession of strength. During the late contest our friends have been confirmed in their allegiance, and our opponents have been compelled to respect the motives which have led to such a manifestation on your part, and on our own.

We believe that this election will exercise a most beneficial influence upon many future struggles. It will check corruption, will abate the bitterness of party-feeling, will strengthen the conscientious to stand by their principles, and will determine the waverers to the path of duty.

To you, Sir, as the powerful and uncompromising exponent of our principles, and the earnest advocate of our rights and liberties, we desire to express our heartfelt thanks, mingled with respectful gratitude.

We take our leave of you with hearty desires for your future welfare and happiness, and would bid you "God speed" in the great work of the social and moral improvement of the people, to which you have devoted your energies.

Plymouth, July 16th, 1846.

(Then follow the signatures.)

It will be signed by all who voted for Mr. Vincent, and as many others as choose to sign it. It is beautifully engrossed on parchment.

Mr. PETHICK (of the Wesleyan denomination) seconded the address, which was passed unanimously, with repeated cheers.

Mr. TUCKER then presented the address.

Mr. VINCENT responded in a speech of two hours' length. He gave a sketch of his personal and political career—his sufferings in the cause of liberty—his imprisonment—and his subsequent connexion with the complete suffrage, and other moral and educational movements. He congratulated them on their success, and expressed himself ready to lead the "forlorn hope" in any borough or city in the country.

His address created great interest, and was warmly cheered throughout. The interesting proceedings terminated soon after ten o'clock.

A SELF-DENYING FREE-TRADER.—We are credibly informed that there is at present residing in Stalybridge a man named Henry Buckley, who was present at the Peterloo massacre, when he heard Mr. Hunt advise the people to abstain from the use of tea, sugar, and tobacco, until the corn-laws were repealed. Buckley is said to have carried this out to the very letter, never having partaken of any of the above articles until the evening that the newspapers brought him the welcome intelligence that the abominable corn-laws were erased from the statute book.—*Manchester Times*.



## INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 30th of May, and from Madras to June 9, but it is of little political interest. The fort of Kote Khangra [the Sikh fortress], the preparations for the reduction of which formed the principal staple of the intelligence by the last mail, still remained untaken, and fears began to be entertained lest, during this long delay, the garrison should find means to remove the immense treasure which they were said to guard. Accounts from Lahore describe affairs there as remaining *in statu quo*. There had been one or two slight squabbles between the troops and the populace, but nothing of importance had occurred. In the interior of India the most perfect quiet prevailed; and, though cholera had been prevalent in some parts, especially of the Madras presidency, the country was generally healthy. The Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief still remained at Simla, and it was expected that they would wait there until the cold season commenced, when they would be ready to superintend any further operations which might be necessary in the Punjab.

The Emperor of China having assented to the stipulations of a treaty, subject to the final approbation of Queen Victoria, by which the right of entry into Canton is conceded to British subjects, Governor Davis has issued a proclamation, dated Hong-kong, May 18, announcing that Chusan was to be immediately evacuated. Mr. Elmslie was to be the bearer of the Imperial assent to England for the ratification of her Majesty.

## FLOGGED TO DEATH!

The abominable practice of military flogging, which is such a disgrace to a nation professing to be civilised, has recently been carried on to some extent at Hounslow, and has caused a most extraordinary degree of excitement in that neighbourhood, in consequence of a private of the 7th Hussars, named Frederick White, having died soon after this punishment was inflicted. The *Times* of July 16th, in alluding to the matter, states that such secrecy is always maintained by military authorities in matters of this kind, that all the particulars have not yet transpired. Sufficient, however, has come out to cause a preliminary investigation. Persons in the habit of going to the barracks report that the man was ordered to receive 150 lashes about five weeks ago, for striking his sergeant, but that, after seventy or eighty had been inflicted, the surgeon interfered, and said it would not be safe to administer more. The colonel, however, ordered the punishment to proceed. The man died on Saturday week; and, after death, two military surgeons were sent down by the Horse Guards, to inquire into the cause of death, and reported it to have been ossification of the heart. A jury, summoned by Mr. Wakley, met on Wednesday evening, and went to view the body. The back, from the neck to the loins, presented a deep purple appearance, and in the middle, where the inflammation had been most, a piece of skin, nine inches long and eight inches deep, had been cut away. It was stated that the skin had been cut off by Dr. Reid, one of the surgeons sent from the Horse Guards, but only a part of it could be found. The coroner adjourned the inquiry, in order that the assistance of a surgeon unconnected with the army might be obtained, and that there should be time afforded for examining the witnesses.

The offence for which the deceased received this cruel punishment was, that, while labouring under the effects of liquor, but not so far intoxicated as not to be perfect master of his actions, or to be perfectly conscious of what he was doing, he, during an altercation which took place between him and Sergeant Daley, struck the latter on the breast, and violently assaulted him with a poker.

It is reported that there are two others of the privates of the same regiment at present in the hospital, for cure from floggings, one of whom, of the name of Mathewson, is not expected to recover.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—This summer the banks of the Cam exhibit an unusual multitude of those singular phenomena, cases of spontaneous ignition and combustion in growing willows. About a week ago, at a point of the river not far from Granchester, the process was observed to be rapidly going on. It was really astonishing to look upon a fine willow, in the full vigour of robust vegetable health, pouring forth clouds of smoke from its half-burned stem, and doomed speedily to expire—its own funeral pile. The tree is now prostrate—its very foliage charred—a vegetable ruin—as if stripped, shattered, blasted, and half-consumed by the electric fluid.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL** has quite recovered from the effects of his late slight accident. On Monday night he was present in the House of Commons for the first time since his recent confinement.

**THE QUEEN**, Prince Albert, and the royal family returned to Buckingham palace on Monday, from Osborne House. The Court is expected to return to the Isle of Wight on the 2nd or 3rd proximo.

**TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.**—We perceive that a very handsome subscription has been originated at Rochdale, to present "some suitable acknowledgment" to Mr. Bright, for his great labours in the cause of free-trade. At the head of the list we are glad to see the name of Mr. Bright's distinguished coadjutor, Mr. Cobden, M.P., for £100. The names of Messrs. James King and Sons, Rochdale, are down for £200, and several more for £100 and smaller sums.

**THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.'S.**—Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to prevent the circulation of the large amount of notes stolen from the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., it has lately been discovered that some of them have been paid in to the Bank of England. The numbers of these notes have been altered in so ingenious a manner as even to deceive the bank-clerks themselves. Repeated offers have been made to the firm to restore the property stolen for £5,000, but these have been indignantly refused.

## IRELAND.

**SPREAD OF THE POTATO DISEASE.**—The most painful and alarming accounts were received in Dublin on Thursday and Friday, of the spread of the potato disease amongst the early crops, which had totally escaped last year; and there are symptoms of the malady in the late sown potatoes, so that apprehension begins to prevail for the general crop.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**THE SCHISM IN THE REPEAL CAMP.**—Mr. Smith O'Brien was entertained at a public *soirée* at Kilrush on Wednesday last by the repealers of that town. He took the opportunity of expressing his views on the schism which has sprung up in their midst, and of passing his opinion upon the late political changes. He justified the conduct of "young Ireland":—

When he was not fully supported by the Association as a body, those who are called Young Ireland went over to London as a deputation to him with an address [cheers], and defended him also in the Association [hear, hear]. He (Mr. O'Brien) fully agreed with Mr. Meagher and the other young gentlemen, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Barry, Mr. Duffy, &c., to keep themselves aloof, as much as possible from the sustenance of any English faction, to the prejudice of this country [hear, hear]. With regard to their ideas of physical force, he did not entirely dissent [hear, hear]. He (Mr. O'Brien) was one of those who thought that there were certain infringements on personal and public liberties that would not justify the absence of physical force [cries of "Hear, hear"].

He deeply regretted the result of two recent elections—namely, Dungarvan and Roscommon. The O'Connor Don, through a Repealer, is not a member of the Association. Still there were some good reasons for acquiescing in his return. But with Dungarvan it was otherwise:—

Mr. Sheil has splendid abilities, it was true; but, those abilities are not put forward on behalf of repeal [hear, hear]. He regretted Dungarvan the more, as he confessed he could not see how it would be right to turn out such men as Sergeant Murphy, Sergeant Stock, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Redington, and pass by Mr. Sheil [hear, hear]. He could not understand such a policy, and he was, up to this, unable to conceive what it meant. If Dungarvan had been contested and carried, he had no hesitation in saying, it would be as important to the Repeal cause, as the Clare election in 1828 was to the cause of Catholic Emancipation ["Hear, hear" and cheers].

It is difficult to see how the breach between the two leaders is to be healed after this demonstration.

**DR. REID AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—About six o'clock on Saturday evening last, as Dr. Reid was trying some experiments with ship wood, as a substitute for other fuel, in the place appointed for carrying on his principle of ventilation of the House of Commons, a large volume of fire rushed out of the furnace and caught the door of the apartment, which immediately ignited. The greatest excitement prevailed lest the flames should reach the journal-office, which is situated over the apartment in question, and the apartments adjoining it. Fortunately, however, one of the firemen attached to the house was at hand, and by the aid of a plentiful supply of water the fire was got under, but not until the door in question was consumed and the zinc surrounding the room destroyed.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND** held its country meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne this week. The programme was the same as that at previous meetings in other towns—an exhibition of implements and cattle, lectures and discussions, with a dinner, and a closing sale of animals. At Newcastle, the exhibition-yard for the cattle and implements was erected on the moor on the south of the race-course, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. It was divided into two compartments, the one for the cattle and the other for the implements; and occupied a space of about fourteen acres. On Tuesday and Wednesday the implement department was thrown open to public inspection. There was not much in the way of novelty, and the attendance did not come up to expectation. On Thursday the cattle were exhibited; in the evening the grand dinner was given in the Pavilion; and on Friday there was a sale of stock. Among other visitors were the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Morpeth. Upwards of £1,500 was taken at the principal entrance to the cattle and implement yard on Thursday, and the receipts of the week were upwards of £2,000.

**THE HARVEST IN ESSEX.**—The harvest has very generally commenced in all parts of the county; and, we regret to observe, there is very great deficiency of sheaves, and we fear also of grain. We have hardly seen a field we should calculate at more than four quarters per acre—many will not exceed three quarters. Barley, oats, peas, and beans, make a wretched appearance, except here and there a fair crop of barley, forming the exception to the general rule; not a turnip hardly to be seen; the second crops of grass and clover a failure.—*Correspondent of the Mark-lane Express*.—[The harvest has been commenced in many of the southern counties. So early an harvest has not been known for many years. In general, the crops are abundant.]

**SUSPENSION OF SOME OF THE MISSIONS IN KAFFIRLAND.**—The missions in Kaffirland, on the borders of the colony of Albany, South Africa, have been suspended for the present, in consequence of the war commenced against some of the neighbouring tribes. The missionaries have been withdrawn from Beka and Mount Coke, and at the last accounts were waiting the issue at the D'Urban station, near Fort Peddie. The missionaries in the more remote interior of South Eastern Africa it is hoped may not be affected by the war.—*Watchman*.

**DURING A THUNDER-STORM** at Whithorn, the wife and son of a labouring man, who were sitting by the fire-side with the husband, were struck dead by the lightning: the man was not touched, but a dog which was lying under his chair was killed.

It is said that the clause in the Metropolitan Building Act relative to the occupation of cellars has had the effect of unhousing five thousand people in the parish of St. Giles's.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Saturday, one of the most frightful accidents occurred on this line which it has been our duty to record, by which the lives of nearly 100 persons were placed in jeopardy, between twenty and thirty of whom have received injuries more or less severe, and which, in two or three of the cases, it is apprehended will terminate fatally. From inquiry it appears, that the up Ipswich train, which consisted of eleven carriages (the engine and tender, horse-box, luggage-van, two first-class carriages, two second-class carriages, two horse-boxes, and one third-class carriage), left the Brentwood station at nineteen minutes past three, arriving shortly before four at the Stratford station, to put down and take up passengers, the usual signal having been given to up trains that a train was then at the station—the signal, which consists of four fans, being, according to the Company's instructions, all down. This signal is placed at the curve, about 300 yards from the station, towards Romford, and may be seen 300 yards from that point, which would give sufficient time to any engine-driver of an up-coming train to stop his speed altogether. From some cause or other which is wholly unaccountable, this signal was neglected by the driver of an engine, with a train of trucks attached, from the Romford station, who never, as it appears, took any notice of it, but continued at a rapid rate; and before anything could be done by those at the station, who saw the coming danger, to avert the fearful consequences, a collision took place, the engine literally crushing and shattering the last carriage, a third-class carriage, which was entirely filled with passengers, many of whom were thrown out, and others crushed up amongst the fragments, shattering also one of the horse-boxes, although, singularly enough, without injuring the horses. The buffers of one of the first-class carriages were, by the force of the concussion, thrust completely through the next second-class carriage, by which several persons were severely injured and mutilated, one gentleman having his leg broken, several with their toes cut off, and others severely and frightfully bruised. Several of the company's servants were also injured. One, a porter, named William Prentice, was so severely injured with a fractured leg that amputation was considered necessary. The scene at this moment presented a most frightful appearance, between twenty and thirty persons lying between the carriages, bleeding profusely, and uttering the most lamentable complaints. The greatest possible assistance was immediately rendered by all the company's servants at the station, assisted by several of the passengers who had fortunately escaped. Above twenty persons were picked up, more or less injured, and conveyed into the receiving-room. Messengers were sent in every direction for medical attendance, and shortly after several gentlemen attended, and afforded every possible assistance; but the injuries of many were so severe, that their immediate transfer to the London Hospital was recommended. Omnibuses were obtained, and sixteen persons were conveyed thither, namely:—W. Millwood, band-box maker—large toe cut off, and otherwise much injured. Henry Olive, one of the Company's officers—fractured leg. William Prentice, one of the Company's porters—fractured leg. Amputation must follow. John Smith—fractured ribs. Smith is one of the Company's officers. Hiram Morris, cooper, lodging at the Hoop inn, Deptford—left foot cut off, right jaw much hurt. Richard Murphy, solicitor, Hendon, contused leg, and punctured thigh. James Stone, servant, Kent—severe contusion of the face, and lacerated leg. Mr. Keeler, of Westwell, Kent, publican—fractured clavicle. The above, with eight others, were removed to the London Hospital, in addition to whom, a lady, riding in the first-class carriage, Mrs. Pain, of Ilford, who, it was found, had sustained a comminuted fracture of the leg, was conveyed to her residence in a carriage. The other parties seriously injured were Mrs. Wenderell, of Chigwell, a simple fracture of the thigh; Mr. Bromley, of Little Bentley, Essex, fractured leg; Mrs. Bromley, slight contusion of the eye; a gentleman from Chelmsford, serious injury to leg; and another gentleman, whose name did not transpire, but who was stated to reside at Victoria villa, Dalston, who was conveyed home by his friends, suffering under concussion of the brain. As soon as possible those passengers who were slightly injured were conveyed, at their own desire, to the Shoreditch station.

From inquiries instituted on the spot, it appears that this frightful accident has arisen entirely through the carelessness and recklessness of the driver of the engine of the truck train, named William Clare, who had been about eight months in the employ of the company, and who was, together with William Quinlan, the stoker;—Nicholson, an under-foreman of the locomotive department; as also Thomas Green, the point and signal man, who was, at the time of the accident, absent from the signal point, given into custody. No blame appears to attach to the signal man, Nicholson, as it appears, from the statements of several persons near the spot, the signal was down the moment the passenger train passed, and that it might have been seen by the engine-driver of the up trains in time to avert any danger. The driver asserts the signal was up, but this statement is wholly disbelieved. That the accident arose from the negligence of the driver of the trucks from Romford, and not from any negligence or mismanagement on the part of the authorities connected with the railway, was fully borne out by the evidence taken before the secretary of the company, Mr. Roney.

The only two individuals in a really dangerous condition are Mr. Hiram Morris, of the Hoop inn, Deptford, and William Prentice, one of the company's porters. All the rest are stated to be going on favourably.

**ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—On Sunday morning, about six o'clock, as Robert Holland, in the employ of the company, was engaged clearing one of the engines at the Stratford station, he loosened one of the screws, which caused one



of the gauge taps to be turned, and a shower of boiling water was instantly discharged on the middle and lower part of his body, scalding him in a dreadful manner. He was instantly removed to the London Hospital, where he lies in a dreadful state of suffering.

**ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.**—The following account is furnished in a letter to the *Times* by a passenger:—An accident, that might have been attended with the most serious consequences, occurred to the mail train on the South Railway, which left, or ought to have left, the London-bridge terminus at half-past eight p.m. on Saturday. The train did not start until about twenty minutes after its time, and it continued getting a little more behind-hand at every station until it arrived at Paddock-wood. The engine had just been put in motion to leave that spot when a special train, which was said to be bringing Mr. Macgregor, the chairman, and a party of the directors from a dinner party at Maidstone, proceeded to cross from that branch on to the up rails of the line to London. A collision accordingly took place with the down train, which, though comparatively slight, was sufficient to throw the engine from Maidstone off the rails, and across the line, where it caused an impediment to the further progress of any train either one way or the other. The passengers in the train from London sustained a very severe shock, and many of those in the carriages near the engine were much bruised by the concussion. One gentleman received the head of another on his mouth, causing the knocking out of one of the former's teeth, and a smart blow to the latter. Fortunately there was no serious injury done, but if the accident had occurred a few seconds later the Maidstone engine must have run into the very midst of the carriages of the train from London. As it happened, it occupied one hour and three quarters to clear the line, and as the rain was falling incessantly nearly the whole time, the third-class passengers in the open carriages must have been drenched, for they were prohibited from quitting their positions. Further delays occurred along the line, and the train eventually reached Ramsgate at about half-past three, being more than three hours after the proper time for its arrival.

For twelve hours on Friday last the Sheffield and Manchester railway was impassable at Woodhead, in consequence of the bursting of a culvert under the Saltersbrook turnpike-road. The immense quantity of water concentrated at its mouth carried a great portion of the embankment down upon the rail. Some idea of this earthy avalanche may be formed, when it is stated that 3,000 yards of earth fell, and lay thirty feet deep on the line, and sixty feet wide, for a distance of fifty yards. By three p.m. on Friday, one line of rails was cleared, so as to permit the up and down trains to pass, and by Saturday, the whole line was cleared.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ADDRESS TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I would not put you to the trouble of even perusing the enclosed verbatim copy of an address, with the answer thereto, were it not that it contains a point which, as the recognised national organ of the suffrage movement, you may consider entitled to notice.

Although the parties to that address did not expect an answer from which anything significant could be gleaned in reference to the question which they just edged in, they consider they are justified in availing themselves of every suitable occasion to prefer their claim to enfranchisement; and that by doing so in a spirit which implies a repudiation of that deplorable conduct which has characterised Chartist agitation, they may assist in divesting the suffrage movement of that repulsive aspect which many, who view it through that clamorous medium, find it clothed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES RATTRAY.

Crayford, Kent, July 10th, 1846.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.

SIR,—The importance which we, the undersigned, operative fabric printers, and others, of Crayford, attach to the recent alterations which, through your more immediate instrumentality, have been effected in the laws which imposed an artificial value on the chief necessities of life, prompts us to adopt this mode of expressing our sentiments of esteem and gratitude which your wisdom and firmness have inspired.

Although quiescent, we have not been apathetic spectators of the conflict which your noble vindication of our inherent right to purchase in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market involved you. We, however, feel assured, that though your feelings might be chafed by the rugged hostility, not unexpectedly evinced, the consolation arising from the consciousness of duty performed, would be sufficient to soothe the momentary irritation; and that the ratification, by a nation's enthusiastic approbation of the justice and propriety of the measures in question, would afford ample compensation for the annoyance aimed at by the sullen ebullitions of baffled selfishness with which you were assailed.

We regard the personal sacrifice implied in the estrangement of a constitutionally influential party—an estrangement which no statesman would wantonly provoke—as an earnest of your singleness of purpose, and of your devotion to those principles of practical amelioration promotive of the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number of the people; and if we regret that, at the moment of your great achievement, a clash of incidents should dictate the abandonment by you of your ministerial functions, the feeling is mitigated in the assurance which your generous intimations afford, that the political influence you unquestionably possess will be wielded with a view to accelerate the progress of those schemes of enlightened improvement which you believe to be pregnant with ameliorations and blessings to all classes of society. We beg leave likewise to assure you that, if the enlarged views of state policy you have even more recently enunciated have begotten within us a lively hope that the time is not far distant when the propriety of an enlarged enfranchisement may become a topic of prominent consideration with those who have the power and privilege of conferring the boon, the cherishing of these expectations will only serve to quicken the sense of gratitude which your successful efforts in unfettering commerce have already excited.

In expressing our fervent wishes that peace and prosperity may follow you all the days of your life, and that that life may be a protracted blessing to this, and an example to

statesmen of surrounding nations, we feel confident that we only reciprocate the aspirations of that numerous class of our beloved Sovereign's subjects whose lot (with ours) in life is to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

Whitehall, July 6, 1846.

"Sir Robert Peel has received the address which accompanied the letter of Mr. Rattray, and assures him and the other parties to that address, that the sentiments it expresses have given to Sir Robert Peel cordial satisfaction."

(Superscribed) "ROBERT PEELE."

"Mr. James Rattray."

### CHEAP EDITION OF MILTON'S PROSE WORKS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to take occasion, from the article on "John Milton" in a recent number, to notice the want of a cheap portable edition of his prose works. It seems strange that, among the numerous reprints of standard works that have of late issued from the press, this has not appeared. Is there any fear in the trade that the speculation would not succeed? I hope not, but that there only needs attention to be drawn to the subject. If I am mistaken as to the non-existence of such an edition, I shall be glad to be corrected; but I have made several unsuccessful attempts to procure a copy. The edition edited by Mr. Robert Fletcher is both bulky and expensive, including, as it does, the Latin writings, which might be dispensed with in a popular issue.

Imagining it to be within the scope of your journal to facilitate the circulation of Milton's works, I send these lines, hoping they may meet the eye of some enterprising publisher.

July, 1846.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

P. C.

### PRYCE v. BELCHER.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MY DEAR SIR,—My attention having been called to a report in your paper of the above case, in which I was the plaintiff, I take the liberty of soliciting the insertion of a few lines of explanation of a part of my conduct which is liable to be misunderstood.

You remark (as extracted from the *Patriot*), "whether his (Mr. Pryce's) vote would have been allowed by a committee of the House of Commons, is another matter. The probability is, that upon a scrutiny his vote would have been rejected, as would doubtless several bad votes in favour of the Attorney-General, which the mayor admitted, although aware that they were open to similar objection."

The effect of this paragraph upon the minds of your readers is to convey the impression that I tendered at the election a vote which legally was worthless, availing myself of the difficulty and expense attending the scrutiny of such a vote before a committee of the House of Commons. This also was the effect of the speech of the counsel for the defendant. I am anxious to clear myself of the imputation of having availed myself of the expense and uncertainty of detection to tender an illegal vote. It was my deliberate opinion, when that vote was tendered, that it was perfectly good, and that it would not be struck off in a fair scrutiny before a committee of the House of Commons. The fact of the mayor receiving worthless votes on behalf of the Attorney-General would never, in my judgment, justify me in tendering a worthless vote in opposition to him. I held the conviction that my vote was good; a conviction which, notwithstanding the decision of the Abingdon jury, I still retain. On the validity of the vote, my counsel was not prepared to offer evidence, it being a matter not involved in the case, though, as we think, made erroneously the subject of direction by the judge. In defence, however, of the validity of the vote, I am not destitute of legal sanction. My object in acting as plaintiff was to prevent an important infringement of the intention of the Reform Act by determining the question whether the returning officer has power to exercise judgment on the franchise of those whose names are on the registry. This question, hitherto undetermined, has been, by the above action, answered in the manner favourable to the unrestricted exercise of the franchise. It is pronounced a violation of the Reform Act for the returning officer to exercise judgment on the votes tendered. He has only to record the votes of those whose names are on the registry. Your readers, if they estimate the unobstructed exercise of the franchise, will not regard this decision as a trifling result of litigation.

As many whose good opinion I value are readers of your paper, I shall be obliged if you can find room in your columns for these explanatory remarks.

I am, my dear sir, yours truly,

EDWARD SMITH PRYCE.

Gravesend, July 15, 1846.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the question of your correspondent who signs himself "A Dissenter"—"Have Dissenters any business whatever at parochial vestry meetings, except when they are held respecting merely civil matters?"

Your correspondent is right in stating "that a shadow of doubt as to the propriety of the course suggested" by me in a former communication "never crossed my mind." My convictions, however, are not from the neglect, but the result of much thought and investigation of the subject.

My answer to the question proposed is, Dissenters ought to be present at meetings called to make church-rates (for that is the question at issue), whenever circumstances permit them to meet their fellow-parishioners, and that they neglect a duty and an opportunity of doing good if they be not present.

Your correspondent appears to me to mistake the nature and character of church-rates. They are a civil process for an ecclesiastical purpose, and, it ought never to be forgotten, are not compulsory until a majority of the rate-payers give their consent to the rate being made.

The rate-payers are called together by notice in the same way, and frequently by the same authorities, as in many other cases; and if the rate be made, it is collected by the same officers, and if objected to, recovered by a civil process. If the amount be under £10, it is not legal to proceed against a rate-payer in any other way, except in particular cases, to which it is not needful now to refer.

So far, then, I conceive your correspondent gives up his case; for he admits "Dissenters are not discharged from their civil obligations by their dissent."

This will appear in a clearer light if we notice that the call to make a church-rate is the invitation to every rate-payer to be in his place. As in all other cases, the absent are bound by the majority in vestry assembled; and if I, as a Dissenter, having the opportunity of saying no, by my absence say yes, I omit an opportunity of defending my own principles as a Dissenter, give the advocates of a state-church the opportunity of gaining an easy triumph, and give occasion also for a just reproach of my inconsistency. My inference, then, is, so far as the business is conducted in

reference to my right as a parishioner or citizen, it is my duty to "discharge my civil obligations." I am wrong if I neglect them, and am so far culpable.

Then as to the expediency. I object—as a Dissenter if you will, but I might object if I were a Churchman—to a church-rate; and the civil call to which I have referred would give me the opportunity, as I stated in my former communication, of giving an anti-state-church lecture to those present.

Your correspondent thinks this is "rather indecent," and that "he has no more right to do so than a Churchman has to interrupt the transaction of ecclesiastical business amongst Dissenters." Really, Sir, the cases are not analogous; they are scarcely comparable. In the one case you are invited to be present, in the other you are not. In the one case you will have to pay, if the rate be made, whether you give your consent or not; in the other case it is not so. In the first case it is your duty to be there, in the second case it would be the duty to be absent.

Lastly, in the first case, it would be legal to be there; in the other case, without permission, you would be unlawfully present.

Your correspondent "ignores the Church altogether." I beg his pardon—he does not. He ignores it, upon his own showing, only in part; at best he only does so passively; but the man who manfully goes up at the sound of the trumpet, and meets the opponents of the voluntary principle in their very citadel, and tells them why he objects to the practice and the principles of the advocates of the compulsory system—he is the man "who ignores a state-church altogether;" he ignores, if he is consistent, the making of a church-rate; he ignores the payment of it; he does so actively; he does so passively; he not only adopts the inertia which your correspondent states is unpunishable and unconquerable; he adopts also the aggressive principle when it may be useful; and by a judicious combination of the passive and aggressive, it will be found he is likely to be the more effective, as he will be the more active, agent in the work to be accomplished. Your correspondent does not give his name. May we infer, from the letters "R. N.," that he is of the royal navy? If so, he is happily excused, while there, from the impost of church-rates. The "wooden walls of Old England" are almost the only property untaxed; there he may enjoy his "inertia;" but we, who are not so privileged, if we would get rid of such an impost, and would seek every opportunity of advancing anti-state-church principles, should, in my judgment, avail ourselves of every circumstance that will bring them into pre-eminence, and thus to be instant "in season and out of season."

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

EBENEZER CLARKE.

Voluntary House, Walthamstow,

July 14, 1846.

**ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—A well-attended meeting was held, on Wednesday, in the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road. Mr. Brotherton, M.P., presided. A resolution affirming the inexpediency and anti-christian character of capital punishment was moved by Lord Nugent, seconded by Mr. C. Gilpin, supported by Mr. Rowton, and carried unanimously, the speakers strongly deprecating the notion that man (as Lord Nugent expressed it) was vested with a natural right to avenge blood with blood. Mr. G. Thompson then moved:—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to form a deputation to wait on the First Lord of the Treasury, Lord J. Russell, and upon her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir G. Grey, for the purpose of respectfully urging them to take this important subject into their early consideration: Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Lord Nugent; Messrs. S. Gurney; S. Gurney, jun.; J. Bright, M.P.; W. Ewart, M.P.; C. Gilpin; J. Rowton; J. T. Barry; T. R. Wrightson; S. G. Barclay; N. Wilkinson; and G. Thompson."

Mr. Thompson contended that as Parliaments, previously hostile, had been constrained by public opinion to pass great measures of political and commercial amelioration, the same result would attend their exertions to abolish capital punishment, as no one supposed that the security to life and property would be one whit diminished if the gibbet were swept away, and made a thing like the guillotine in Holyrood-house, for children to wonder at, or antiquaries to examine. Mr. W. Allen seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

**EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A CHILD.**—It may be remembered that, in the *Cambrian* of the 19th of last month, was announced the suicide, by hanging in a loft over the stable, of a person named John Thomas, residing at Cowbridge. On Tuesday last his son, a child about seven years of age, was found lifelessly suspended by the very beam on which his father had terminated his existence. It is supposed that the child, whose curiosity had been excited by hearing people describe the manner in which his father came to his death, had proceeded to the loft with the view of making experiments. It appears he did so with the same fatal result.—*Cambrian*.

On the 9th inst. a waterspout burst near Truro, and flooded the East Wheel Rose Mine. Upwards of forty men and boys perished in the workings, and damage was done to the extent of about £10,000.

**PROPOSED STATUES TO SIR ROBERT PEELE AND MR. COBDEN.**—At a preliminary public meeting held on Wednesday evening at the King's Head Tavern, in the Tower Hamlets, it was proposed that statues of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Cobden should be erected at Blackwall Point, so that the crews of every ship, as it came to the port laden with free-bought corn, should see them. The formation of local committees all over the kingdom, to collect penny subscriptions, was the means proposed to carry out the proposal.

**LAW FOR THE LADIES.**—A curious parochial dispute is going on at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, the parishioners having chosen a Mrs. Measure, the widow of a farmer, as overseer. It appears that this is quite legal, and instances are on record of the appointment of females as parish constables. The supposed ground for this apparently harsh proceeding, as the new "overseer," is seventy-five years of age, is because she persists in keeping her name on the books, saving her son from taking the trouble on his shoulders. Her appointment has been confirmed by the magistrate; but she has resolutely withstood all persuasion to act, so that the board of guardians have no legal alternative but to indict her at the sessions, and compel her.



## LITERATURE.

*Traditions of the Covenanters.* By Rev. ROBERT SIMPSON. London: Groombridge and Son.

THIS is an agreeable book, teaching a most important lesson, that it is not easy to make a people forget the wrongs inflicted on them—that their memory of persecution is long-lived, and retains its freshness and force through many generations. Those who have suffered nobly and in a good cause have an unquestionable right to be held in high honour, and their descendants must be worthless and degenerate indeed, who withhold the respect due to them. Patriotism owes much of its power as a sentiment to the honest pride which every good man feels in contemplating the heroism and virtues of his ancestors; and of all the virtues none receives a larger share of admiration, than the patient endurance of wrong for conscience sake. The aptitude for lively participation in the painful experiences of the past, free from all physical inconvenience, and the susceptibility of pleasure from any connexion with the good, whose labour of love was wrought in peril and in pain, render the transmission of truthful accounts of what has befallen the faithful in periods of great suffering, easy of explanation. It is a fact, that six months' intercourse with the peasantry of Connaught, will enable any competent person to write a correct history of Ireland; so accurately has the unwritten record of events, in that misgoverned and cruelly treated country, been registered and kept. We are prepared, therefore, to believe the traditions that have been preserved, respecting the sufferings of the stern Covenanters, whose attachment to the solemn league brought down on them the vengeance of prelate despotism. The restoration of the name of those humble men, to remembrance and respect, deserves our commendation; it is in accordance with the spirit of the age, which seeks for worth where it has been rarely sought for—among the class to which the blessedness of ignoble birth belongs. The time has come when humbleness of origin shall no longer exclude any from the rewards of praise. Men are now to be rated, not according to their rank, but their real worth; and it is well to remind the poor of their glorious ancestry, that by the contemplation of their virtues they may "be stimulated to emulate their godliness." How much have these beautiful tales done to keep alive a love of the truths for which these brave Covenanters suffered. The secret of their strength was union with God. The never-failing source of spiritual life and power, and the doctrines they believed, became familiar to their posterity in connexion with the memorials of their faithfulness in the front of danger. The period of Scottish history which has furnished the materials of these traditions, was a gloomy and yet a glorious one. It was a time that tried men's souls; and, to the everlasting honour of the people, the trial evinced their steadfastness and zeal, their boldness and self-denial, for what in their inmost convictions was believed to be the cause of God. The Royal word had been pledged to maintain inviolate the Presbyterian establishment; but no sooner was Charles fully restored to the crown, which his father's perfidy had forfeited, than he surrendered himself to the guidance of the bishops, and, in compliance with their wishes, resolved on the forcible introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland, and on the complete suppression of the very ecclesiastical system he had promised to uphold. The instruments he chose were fitted for the purpose—they were as unscrupulous about the means to be employed as he was regardless of his solemn pledge. Paralyzed by the suddenness of the change introduced, and by the terror which its originators inspired, the people seemed at first altogether indifferent to it; but soon this spirit awaked from slumber, and their former hatred of English Episcopacy, and of the Popish patchwork of its liturgical services, rendered more intense by the resentment which their actual injuries excited, united in determined opposition to the Royal mandate the whole of the Covenanting body; and then was the terrible vengeance of bigotry, armed with the sword, poured out relentlessly on the ill-fated people. A savage soldiery scoured the country, sparing none that were suspected, of whatever age or sex. Dungeons were filled, and trees became gibbets. The iron-boot and thumb-screw were in constant requisition. Wives were tortured that they might discover their husbands' lurking-places; even children were subjected to similar inhuman treatment, that they might inform against their parents. There is no extravagance of crime or cruelty which the propagandists of prelacy, whether military or sacerdotal, did not then both practise and applaud. Yet did the brave followers of Cameron not shrink—faithless they could not be—and for the covenant they fought. In the unequal struggle they maintained their sufferings were dreadful; but suffering could not break down their steadfastness, violence could not overcome their virtue, fraud, though backed by force, was more than matched by faith and fortitude. The annals of that period are worthy of studious attention. Sad and sorrowful though they be, they are pregnant with instruction. This volume will convey some notion of their character; and we commend it to the notice of all who need further illustration of the truth,

—“That consciences and souls were made To be the Lord's alone.”

*Apostolical Succession; or, a Challenge to the Clergy generally, to produce their spiritual pedigrees, and to Michael*

*Augustus Gathercole especially to produce his.* By W. PALMER, Chatteris. London: Dyer and Co.

THERE is no poison without its antidote; no disease, probably, without its cure. The neighbourhood of Chatteris has been deluged, of late, with the doctrine of apostolical succession, and the same neighbourhood furnishes one of the happiest and most complete refutations of it yet given to the world. Mr. Palmer has done his work in a most workmanlike style. Without the affectation of elegant diction, but without any departure from true courtesy, he has, by strong language, and stronger arguments, dissipated the monstrous pretence upon which the clergy of the Establishment found their exclusive claims to spiritual authority. The keenness which he brings to bear in the dissection of this dogma, and the indefatigable industry with which he has used his scalpel, leave his antagonists, and their arguments, in a state best described by the words "thoroughly cut up." The scope of the work cannot be better given than in Mr. Palmer's own summary. Addressing the vicar of Chatteris, he says:—

"You put the case in a plain unmistakeable manner, when you say that every man who cannot prove his pedigree from the apostles by a direct, regular, and uninterrupted succession, or work miracles in confirmation of his mission, is a 'dangerous impostor'; and I have put the case in that form, which renders it necessary for you to make good your clerical assumptions in order to avoid the imputation of a dangerous imposture. The *onus probandi* lay with you; but as I conjectured you would plead ability without will, I have shown clearly that you cannot prove your pedigree if you would. Your will not is a cannot. The pontifical register—the uncertainty of your first link—the irregularity in the lists of names hitherto supplied—the obscurity of ancient history—the testimonies of your ablest writers—the dignitaries of your church—the concession of your most talented champion—the nature of the proof required—the ramifications of your descent—the number of adjuncts necessary to a valid baptism—the moral character of your successors—the homilies of your establishment—the character of the English clergy—the auxiliaries employed in behalf of your cause—the qualifications required by your ordination services—acknowledged heresies—simoniacal transactions generally—the law and practice of simony in your church—the breaks of your chain—successive and oft-recurring schemes in the popedom—invalid ordinations and baptisms—the ordination of persons naturally and otherwise disqualified for sacerdotal services—false elections—the crastianism of your hierarchy—the novelty of your three orders—the rise and progress of the apostolic scheme in your church—the dilemma in which the succession places its Protestant advocates—Christian sobriety—common sense—comparisons and contrasts—the excess contained in your assumptions—their immoral and infidel tendencies—the scope and tenor of the gospel, are all against you; i. e., *against your assumption*. Nor will ecclesiastical names avail you, nor the Jewish priesthood, nor the British churches, nor ought besides. Your case is hopeless, utterly and perfectly hopeless. Nor can all the clergy in the realm, or even in the world, uphold it; so that if your main position be true, Michael Augustus Gathercole, and all the clergy, are 'dangerous impostors.' This conclusion appears so obvious from what I have written, that the proof of your pedigree—if proof there is any—must now be produced. There is no alternative. None whatever. You must do one of three things: produce your catalogues or proofs, work miracles, or—*observe*—be RECKONED A DANGEROUS IMPOSTOR."

*The Israel of God: Select Practical Sermons.* By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rector of St. George's-church, New York. pp. 212. Religious Tract Society.

THESE sermons do not aim at being more than plain, faithful, earnest addresses; nor are they. At the same time, they fall not short of their aim, and we wish they may do good. If they be read, they can scarcely fail of it.

*Manual of British Birds.* By William Macgillivray, A.M., L.L.D. Second Edition, with an Appendix of Recently Observed Species. London: Adam Scott (late Scott and Webster), Charter-house-square.

THE Student of Ornithology will find this a useful volume. It contains, as far as we could judge, a complete catalogue of the birds which are natives of our islands, and the classification is so natural and easily understood that a little diligence will enable any one to assign their proper place and name to such as are less familiarly known. The introduction affords some general information, respecting the structure and functions of birds, the best method of becoming well acquainted with their habits, and furnishes full evidence of the author's attachment to this branch of natural history, which has been probably too much neglected. We cordially recommend the volume to the notice of all who are desirous of studying this most interesting subject.

## GLEANINGS.

One grand error of our political system has been to fix our gaze on the summit of the social column, and close our eyes to the foundation.

It is said that a bird suspended near the top of a curtained bedstead in which people sleep will generally be found dead in the morning, from impure air. Small, close rooms, in the habitations of the poor, are as ill-ventilated as the curtained bedstead.

At the present time there are fourteen thousand able-bodied men receiving employment at the cost of the public in the construction of public works in Ireland.

In most discussions we love ourselves better than our cause, and seek less to have it valued than ourselves.

During the height of the late storm of thunder and lightning a man was seen very composedly trudging up the Side, Newcastle, with two casks of gunpowder on his shoulder.

At the Protectionist dinner given at Greenwich on Wednesday week the health of Mr. D'Israeli was the sixtieth on the list of toasts to be drunk; but the speechifiers were so long-winded that the toast was never proposed.

Geology proves that the palm-tree formerly grew, and the crocodile and turtle lived, in England.

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—An account of a shower of frogs, which "darkened the atmosphere for miles," has appeared in the newspapers. We have noticed that this shower is very periodical in its appearance—that the frogs always come down about once every quarter of a year. We can only account for it by supposing that the paragraph is al-

ways kept standing, and that when the editor of a country newspaper has the corner of a column to fill up which is not large enough to admit of "An Enormous Gooseberry," he calls out to the compositors, "Here, Somebody! bring me a 'Shower of Frogs!'"—*Punch*.

It has been stated in the House of Commons by the Solicitor-general (Sir Fitzroy Kelly) that, since the year 1800, nearly twenty innocent persons have been sentenced to death.

The other day a countryman gave the following truly philosophical toast:—"Here's tiv us all! May we nivvur want nothing, nor neeboddy else, nor me nowther."

SIMPLE FILTERING VESSEL.—On a small scale an efficient filtering vessel may be formed of a common garden-pot, well burnt, and with holes in the bottom; the lower part to be filled with round pebbles, then some smaller pebbles, then some coarse sand, and finally a stratum of pounded charcoal of three or four inches thick; the use in large filters of broken shells interposed between the gravel and sand, is a great improvement, inasmuch as the fragments being flat overlap each other, and counteract the tendency of the sand to settle amongst the gravel, thus preserving a free percolation through the lower strata.—*The Builder*.

MEDICATED MILK.—We learn from the last number of the *Gazette Medicale* (27th June) that a new institution for the medication of milk has been lately established at Montrouge, near Paris. The physicians who superintend it propose to treat certain classes of patients with the milk of goats and cows, after having placed these animals on a system of medical treatment adapted to develop in the milk those therapeutic qualities which may be requisite for the treatment of particular diseases! This, we suppose, may be termed the milk cure.—*Medical Gazette*.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNICATION.—At the last meeting of the Academie Royale des Sciences de Paris, a Greek physiologist, M. Eseltja, asserted that, by the assistance of electric light, he has been enabled to see through the human body, and thus to detect the existence of deep-seated and visceral disease. He has followed the operations of digestion and of circulation. He has seen the nerves in motion. M. Eseltja has imposed the name of "Anthroposcope" on his extraordinary discovery.

AS GOOD AS IF IT WERE *Æsop*.—The *Nantucket Islander* says the following story was told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards:—"A mouse running about a brewery, happening to run into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, 'It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you I shall eat you.' The mouse replied, 'That fate would be better than to be drowned in beer.' The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called to the mouse to come out. 'You, sir, did you not promise me I should eat you?' 'Ah!' replied the mouse, 'but you know I was in liquor at the time.'"

AN AMERICAN HABIT.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, just before the hour of session, I counted nine members sitting with their legs on the tops of their desks, a curious habit to be so exclusively a national one.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

THE TETTERALLERS OF LIVERPOOL were to hold a meeting in the Music Hall, on Monday evening, to memorialise Prince Albert to request people not to drink his health on the occasion of his visit!

THE POST-OFFICE.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, the new Postmaster-General, has appointed Mr. G. C. Cornwall his Private Secretary. [But when is Rowland Hill to be appointed Public Secretary? The *Morning Chronicle* strongly urges the appointment. It "cannot help indulging a strong confidence that this grievous public wrong"—the discarding of Rowland Hill—is now about to be put right. Let Lord John Russell "gracefully anticipate the demand of public feeling and opinion—"Rowland Hill for the Post-office, and the Post-office for Rowland Hill!""]

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—An extensive pile of building, occupied as a cork-cutting manufactory, in Cooper's-row, Liverpool, was utterly consumed by fire early on Wednesday morning. For three-quarters of an hour no water could be obtained. The falling-in of the roof is described as a magnificent sight. The damage is estimated at £10,000. Two most destructive fires broke out in Liverpool on Thursday night, by which the Apothecaries' Hall, and Ogden's large iron foundry, near the Brunswick dock, were totally consumed. The loss of property is very great.

THE OREGON TREATY.—The text of the Oregon treaty, which was presented to the Houses of Parliament on Friday night, settles the vexed question as to the terms securing the free navigation of the Columbia. The right is limited to the northern branch and main stream, with all the usual "portages;" but it is extended without limit to "all British subjects," and there is no limit as to the duration of the right.

THE "GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.—Nineteen shares in the *Globe* newspaper, out of sixty-two, of which the property consists, were sold at auction, by Mr. George Robins, on Thursday. They produced 12,990 guineas. Four were purchased by a Mr. Aldridge; the remainder by Mr. Ridgway, the bookseller. The shares were the property of Mr. Chapman, who resigned them and the management of the paper on account of infirmity and age—eighty-two.

COULTAS v. BOWES.—At the Bedford assizes, on Tuesday and Wednesday, a new trial took place in the case of Coultas against Dr. Bowes, for criminal conversation. There was no verdict, however: the jury, after deliberating for six hours and a half, intimating to the judge that there was no probability of their agreeing upon a verdict; and, with the consent of both parties, they were discharged.

We understand that active measures are being taken to restore tranquillity at the Cape of Good Hope. Two regiments have been ordered thither, and further reinforcements are contemplated.—*Times*.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Very disheartening accounts of the spread of the disease in the early potato crop have been received this (Monday) morning from various parts of the country. It is now manifest that the malady, so much earlier developed, is spreading as rapidly and as extensively as in the autumn of last year. There is a general tendency to advance in the grain markets.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Chronicle*.



## BIRTHS.

July 6, at Park Villa, Tiverton, the lady of Mr. STEPHEN B. SUTTON, B.A., Baptist minister, of a son.  
 July 7, at Woolwich, Mrs. DAVID ROGERS, of a daughter.  
 July 12, at Basingstoke, Mrs. ALFRED JOHNSON, of a son.  
 July 14, at Guildford-house, near Birmingham, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK EWEN, of a daughter.  
 July 18, at Brading, Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. RICHARD HENRY SMITH, jun., Independent minister, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

July 13, at the Independent chapel, Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell, by Mr. R. Luckin, pastor, Mr. EDWARD WHEELEY, of Clerkenwell, to Miss ADELINA SOAR, of the same place. The above marriage being the first solemnised in Woodbridge chapel, the parties were presented with a handsome Bible and Hymn-book.  
 July 15, at the Independent chapel, Tooting, by Mr. B. Kent, minister, Mr. J. T. WAKKER, minister of the chapel, to Miss LOUISA CHRISTY, of Lower Tooting.  
 July 15, at the Independent chapel, Kelvedon, by Mr. S. Causby, minister, Mr. SILAS SEABROOK to Miss MARY HUMPHREY, both of the same place.  
 July 16, at St. Thomas-square Meeting-house, Hackney, by Mr. H. Townley, minister, of Bishopsgate-street chapel, Mr. F. B. BRODRIBB, of Bermondsey New-road, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of Benjamin SMITH, Esq., of Hackney-grove.  
 July 16, at the office of the Superintendent Registrar, Poplar, Mr. JOSEPH SORRELL, jun., to SARAH, the fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas FARNELL, of Bow.  
 July 16, at Sion Meeting-house, Alnwick, by Mr. George Richards, minister, Mr. W. STRAD, Independent minister, of Embleton, Northumberland, to Miss ISABELLA JOHNSON, daughter of the late W. Johnson, Esq., of Boulmer.

## DEATHS.

June 28, in Inverness, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, father of Mr. W. Ferguson, pastor of the Independent Church, Bicester, Oxon.  
 July 14, in his 83rd year, Mr. BENNET HAWES, of West Mersea, Essex. Deceased was thirty-five years one of the deacons of the Congregational Church of that place.  
 July 14, aged 71, Mrs. A. NUNNLEY, wife of Mr. John Nunneley, Market Harborough.  
 July 17, at his residence, Islington, after a few days' illness, ROBERT STARLING, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## Friday, July 17.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Independent Chapel, Melbourne.  
 General Baptist Chapel, Queenshead, Yorkshire.  
 New Baptist Chapel, Bramley, Yorkshire.  
 Adulam Chapel, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.  
 Wesleyan Chapel, Maldon, Essex.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

JOHNSTONE, DAVID, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, joiner.  
 WEEKS, EDWARD, King's-road, Chelsea, hothouse builder.

## BANKRUPTS.

BENSTAD, JOHN, Fleet-street, hosier, July 28, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street.

BOULT, EDWARD, Isleworth, Middlesex, grocer, July 29, August 26: solicitor, Mr. Dods, St. Martin's-lane.

BROAD, WILLIAM HENRY, Stourport, Worcestershire, maltster, July 31, August 25: solicitors, Mr. Watson, Stourport; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BUTLER, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Liverpool, coal merchant, July 27, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Matthews, Liverpool.

COOK, ROBERT, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, surgeon, August 12 and 26: solicitors, Mr. Bell, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Galloway, Hull.

EANUM, ROBERT HAYES, Commercial-road-East, Stepney, rope-maker, July 24, August 28: solicitor, Mr. Church, Spital-square.

GRAHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant, July 28, August 29: solicitor, Mr. Borradaile, King's Arms-yard.

HANKS, EDWARD, Leeds, grocer, July 30, August 20: solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's Inn, London; and Messrs. Upton and Chapman, Leeds.

HODGINS, EDWARD, Circus-street, New-road, Marylebone, wine merchant, July 22, August 26: solicitor, Mr. Harpur, Kennington-cross, Surrey.

HODSON, RICHARD, Everton, Nottinghamshire, ironmonger, July 31, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Plaskitt, Gainsborough.

HUNT, WILLIAM, High-street, Marylebone, printer, July 24, Sept. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pews, Bucklersbury.

KEMPTON, DAVID, Bermondsey-street, bed manufacturer, July 28, August 28: solicitor, Mr. Wright, 15, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

PRIESTLEY, ROBERT, Manchester, grocer, July 28, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. J. Law, Manchester.

SEATON, JOHN, Frickley-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, farmer, July 30, August 20: solicitors, Mr. Mitten, Southampton-buildings, London; Mr. Sheardown, Doncaster; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CONDIE, THOMAS, Clackmannan, grocer, July 21, August 11.  
 PUGH, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, chemist, July 23, August 13.  
 REID, JAMES, Edinburgh, boot and shoe maker, July 18, Aug. 19.  
 WILSON, WILLIAM, Whitecleugh, Lanarkshire, cattle dealer, July 23, August 13.

## DIVIDENDS.

George Patmore Payne, Liverpool, dealer in optical instruments, first div. of 3s. 11d.; 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, July 22, or any subsequent Wednesday—Thomas Pitcairn, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 1s. 9d.; 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, July 22, or any subsequent Wednesday—Robert Headington, Bath and Liverpool, lacemen, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, July 22, or any subsequent Wednesday—John Collins, Salford, brewer, first div. of 1s. 2d.; 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, July 21, or any subsequent Tuesday—John Blundell, of Wigan, pawnbroker, first div. of 5d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, July 21, or any subsequent Tuesday.

## Tuesday, July 21st.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
 Christ church, Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

CAINES, JOHN, Chilton Cantelo, Somersetshire, farmer, July 21.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

MARCUS, HERMAN JULIUS, and NAYLOR, JOHN, Leeds, share-brokers.

THOMAS, DAVID, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, corn merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER and JOHN, Exeter, opticians, August 5, Sept. 2: solicitors, Mr. G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings, London.

BRYANT, ISAAC, formerly of Kingsland-road, but late of 2, Victoria-grove, Stoke Newington, builder, July 13, September 1: solicitors, Messrs. C. J. and A. Jenkinson, Cannon-street.

GREEN, WILLIAM, 18, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, boarding-house keeper, July 31, September 1: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pews, Old Jewry-chambers.

HOLDSWORTH, WILLIAM, Ripley, Yorkshire, apothecary, August 1 and 24: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Stewart, Horbury, near Wakefield; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

PULLMAN, CHARLES, 234, Strand, hosier, July 31, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street.

STENDALL, JOHN, Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire, baker, July 31, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Freeth and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Freeth and Co., Nottingham.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Hollinwood and Manchester, rope manufacturer, August 6, 27: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., King's-bench-walk, Temple, London; and Mr. W. D. Pollard, Manchester.

WARD, SAMUEL, Lillypot-lane, City, listing and shalloon manufacturer, July 28, September 2: solicitor, Mr. S. Smith, 9, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, wine merchant, August 5 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Wace, Shrewsbury; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COCHRAN, THOMAS, Edinburgh, laceman, July 27 and August 24.  
 GRAHAM, ANDREW, Hawick, merchant, July 24 and August 14.  
 LOCKHART, ROBERT, Glasgow, post-master, July 27 and August 17.  
 MACPHERSON, EVAN, Kingussie, merchant, July 27 and August 17.  
 M'CANICE, CHARLES, Glasgow, ironmonger, July 27 and August 17.  
 THOMSON, DAVID, Paisley, manufacturer, July 25 and August 15.

## DIVIDENDS.

James Denew, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, auctioneer, div. of 3s. 4d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 23, and three following Thursdays—William John Hadden, Tottenham, brewer, div. of 3s.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 23, and three following Thursdays—John Nicholson, Blackburn, linen draper, first div. of 4s. 10d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Birkett, Cockermouth, tanner, first and final div. of 4s. 10d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—John Brooks and James Brooks, Glastonbury, curriers, first div. of 4s. 2d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—George Robertson, John Garrow, and John Alexander, Liverpool, ship chandlers, final div. of 1d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, any Thursday—John Brooke, Liverpool, copper, first div. of 1s. 4d.; payable at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, any Thursday—Stephen Vertue, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, any Thursday—James Wallace, Durham and Sunderland, grocer, first div. of 2s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Ottos for Account ..	95½	95½	95½	96	95½	95½
3 percent. Reduced ..	95½	95½	96	96	95½	96
New 3½ percent. ....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Long Annuities ..	10½	—	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock ..	208	—	208½	209	208	209
India Stock ..	—	—	—	261	262½	261½
Exchequer Bills ..	13pm	11pm	12pm	12pm	12pm	12pm
India Bonds ..	—	20	22	25	25	—

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	97	Mexican ..	26½
Brazilian ..	85	Peruvian ..	37½
Buenos Ayres ..	39	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	78
Columbian ..	18½	Ditto converted ..	45½
Danish ..	87	Russian ..	111½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	59½	Spanish Active ..	24½
Ditto 4 per cents ..	94½	Ditto Passive ..	5½
French 3 per cents ..	83½	Ditto Deferred ..	16½

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	130	London & Croydon Trunk ..	23½
Birmingham & London ..	9	London and Greenwich ..	94
Bristol and Exeter ..	84	Ditto New ..	—
Eastern Counties ..	24½	Manchester and Leeds ..	116
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	73	Midland Counties ..	150
Grand Junction ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	40
Great North of England ..	224	Manchester and Birmingham ..	85
Great Western ..	152	Midland and Derby ..	121
Ditto Half ..	80	Norfolk ..	27½
Ditto Fifth ..	34	South Eastern and Dover ..	44
London and Birmingham ..	229	South Western ..	76
London & Birm. ½ Shares ..	30½	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	60	York and North Midland ..	101

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, JULY 20.

We had a large supply of English wheat to this day's market; and the morning proving very fine, there was a great disposition on the part of our buyers to make offers, and nothing like a clearance was effected till a reduction of 4s. to 5s. per qr. from the rates of last Monday was submitted to. In foreign wheats very little done, as few sellers would listen to-day to the above fall in prices. The trade have reduced the price of town-made flour 3s. per sack, and we note American 1s. per barrel cheaper. There were a few samples of new peas at market; fine boilers sold at 40s. to 42s., and some hog peas at 32s. per qr. We note barley, beans, and peas, each 1s. cheaper than last Monday. We have had large arrivals of oats since this day week, nearly all from Ireland or abroad. We experienced a limited retail demand for this article to-day, at a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per qr. from last Monday's prices. In bonded corn nothing doing.

Wheat, Red ..	43 to 48	Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 49
Fine ..	48 to 50	Pale ..	58 to 61
White ..	47 to 52	Rye ..	30 to 35
Fine ..	49 to 56	Peas, Hog ..	32 to 33
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	42 to 46	Maple ..	32 to 35
Barley ..	24 to 26	Boilers ..	39 to 40
Malt ..	30 to 31	Beans, Ticks ..	34 to 37
Beans, Pigeon ..	40 to 44	Wheat ..	5s. 0d.
Harrow ..	36 to 39	Barley ..	4 0
Oats, Feed ..	24 to 26	Oats ..	1 6
Fine ..	21 to 27	Rye ..	4 0
Poland ..	24 to 28	Beans ..	4 0
Potato ..	30 to 32	Peas ..	4 0

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 17.

Wheat ..	52s. 3d.	Wheat ..	52s. 3d.
Barley ..	27 7	Barley ..	27 5
Oats ..	24 3	Oats ..	23 7
Rye ..	33 11	Rye ..	33 1
Beans ..	37 11	Beans ..	36 11
Peas ..	35 3	Peas ..	34 7

## AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..	52s. 3d.	Wheat ..	52s. 3d.
Barley ..	27 7	Barley ..	27 5
Oats ..	24 3	Oats ..	23 7
Rye ..	33 11	Rye ..	33 1
Beans ..	37 11	Beans ..	36 11
Peas ..	35 3	Peas ..	34 7

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, JULY 20.

The attendance of buyers being numerous, the beef trade was firm, at an advance on the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., the best Scots readily producing 4s. per 8lbs., at which a good clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were again somewhat extensive, yet the mutton trade was steady, at fully last week's currencies. For lambs the inquiry was very dull, and the prices suffered a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. In calves exceedingly little was doing, at barely late rates. The pork trade was dull, at unaltered quotations.

Beef ..	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal ..	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton ..	3 2 to 4 4	Pork ..	3 8 to 4 10
Lamb ..	4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts ..	11,310	Calves ..	407
Monday ..	2,895	32,190	184
			16½

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 20.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 8 to 3 10
Prime large 2 8 to 3 2	Prime ditto 3 10 to 4 0
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 3 4 to 4 4
Large Pork 3 4 to 4 0	Small Pork 4 2 to 4 10
Lamb ..	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—The supply of new potatoes are almost daily on the increase, yet the demand is firm, at from 6s. to 12s. per cwt. The reports respecting the appearance of the crops are satisfactory.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a great deal of old Canary seed offering, some fine and some very bad: the former brought 50s., and in one instance 52s., whilst for the ordinary sorts prices ranged from 40s. to 48s. per qr., according to quality. Caraway-seed was in rather improved request, and prime parcels were the turn dealer. Rape-seed sold on much the same terms as last week.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The arrivals of Irish butter in the past week were much larger than the demand; the dealings, in consequence, were on a very limited scale, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Most of the trade are now well supplied, and not disposed to increase their stocks, unless induced to do so by lower rates. With foreign and local make we have been well supplied, and on cheaper terms. Price of the former from 80s. to 90s. per

cwt. English butter was sold at lower prices, the supply being heavy. Prices: Dorset, 90s. to 96s.; Devon, 84s. to 88s. per cwt.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. Singed sizeable bacon of prime quality, and sweet, in good demand at from 58s. and 60s. per cwt.; any not so, difficult to move and uncertain value. Intermediate and heavy weights sell slowly at from 52s. to 56s. per cwt. Bale and tierce middles improved in demand and value. Hams in more request. Lard steady. The demand for cheese has improved:—New Cheshire, 46s. to 60s.; new Derby, 52s. to 55s.; new double Gloucester, 50s. to 58s.; as in quality. But little foreign cheese on hand, and price high.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

WOOL, LONDON.—There have been imported into London during the week 6,163 bales, of which 3,456 were from Sydney, 1,803 from Port Phillip, 829 from Germany, 51 from New Zealand, and 16 from Africa. The public sales have been in progress daily since our last, and the demand seems to have improved. The auctions are expected to close on Saturday.—LEEDS, July 17.—The demand for wool is still confined to a supply of the immediate requirements for the manufacturers. In prices we do not quote any alteration of moment this week; although the tendency is downward.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 18.—There has been a fair demand to-day; 5,000 bags have been sold; about 1,500 on speculation and for export, and upon the whole there is a firm market. The trade have taken about the consumption of the week, leaving prices generally much the same as on Friday last, with somewhat of a tendency upwards. Our latest arrivals from the United States fully confirm the previous statements of crop, from which we may repeat that the total quantity cannot exceed 2,100,000 bales.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 20.—The market for hops is steady. Duty about £140,000 to £150,000.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 20.—T. Y. C. is steady, though somewhat cheaper. Town tallow higher.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 18.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..	60s. to 80s.	Oat Straw ..	30s. to 32s.
Clover Hay ..	84 to 115	Wheat Straw ..	32 to 34s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, July 17.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Braddell's Hettons, 15s. 6d.; Lambton, 15s. 3d.; Adelaide, 15s. 3d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 288.

## GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, July 21.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 499,500 lbs., and the market has rather a firmer appearance.

COFFEE.—1,600 bags Ceylon were offered in auction. The native were bought in at 41s. to 42s. 6d. for ordinary to good ordinary pale. The Plantation sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Good middling fetched 74s. to 80s.; middling, 68s. to 72s. 6d.; low middling, 63s. to 66s. 6d.; fine ordinary, 59s. per cwt. 250 casks West India sold at a decline of 3s. to 5s. per cwt. Jamaica low middling, 65s. to 70s.; fine fine ordinary, 56s. to 61s.; fine ordinary, 49s. 6d. to 55s. Dominica fine ordinary, 50s.; Triage, 32s. to 35s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—100 hds. Barbadoes offered in auction were only sold in part, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt; low to fine yellow fetched 47s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt; 369 hds. and 86 barrels St. Lucia were offered in auction, and sold at a decline of 1s. per cwt; low to good yellow, 46s. to 49s. 6d.; middling to fine brown, 44s. to 46s. 6d.; low to middling grey, 45s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. Refined goods were much offered and at lower rates; standard lump selling at 66s. 6d. to 67s., and brown grocery at 65s. 6d. to 66s. per cwt.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Beautifully printed in demy quarto, in Weekly Numbers, price only One Penny, and Monthly Parts, in a Wrapper, at Fourpence-halfpenny. Arrangements are in progress for a more frequent issue. The following are a few of the peculiar features of this Edition:—

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2. It will be decidedly the cheapest edition of Matthew Henry ever published. One penny number will contain three-fourths as much matter as has hitherto been charged three-pence. It is confidently anticipated the total cost will not exceed £1 15s.

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1. Cobbin's Portable Commentary
2. Cobbin's Penny Portable Commentary
3. The Analytical Bible
4. The Domestic Bible

the issue of which has been for some time discontinued, will be immediately resumed, with ample security for the regular issue and completion of those yet unfinished.

Ministers, Superintendents of Schools, Sabbath-School Teachers, and others, who were kindly endeavouring to forward the good work, by taking quantities and acting as agents, will be able to resume their efforts, and will meet with every facility and encouragement for doing so on application to the publishers.

On Saturday, the Eighth of August, there will be ready for delivery the 22nd Number, price Threepence, of the DOMESTIC BIBLE, by the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A.M.; and



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From Grafenberg he brought the most unqualified testimony as to his theoretical and practical knowledge of the Water Cure, and is probably the only practitioner in England who is in regular communication with Priessnitz; since which he has had more than two years of successful practice in this country.

Dr. Weiss, on resigning to him the care and direction of the above establishment, left the following testimonial:—  
"I beg respectfully to recommend Dr. James Ellis as a physician in whose knowledge and skill of the hydropathic treatment I entertain the fullest confidence. (Signed) JOSEPH WEISS.  
"Nov. 1, 1845."

Numerous testimonials from nobility, gentry, and clergy, of cures effected by him, could (if needful) be given, for which the Water Cure is more particularly adapted; such as Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Paraplegia, Spinal Deformity, Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Erysipelas, and Exanthematous Diseases.

For the convenience of parties desirous of making trial of the water treatment, Dr. Ellis may be consulted at 28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, every Friday, from Twelve a.m. to Four o'clock p.m.; and at the Branch Establishment, 10, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway, on Mondays, from Nine o'clock a.m. to Three o'clock p.m.; and on Fridays from Nine o'clock to Quarter-past Eleven a.m.

Omnibuses leave St. Paul's-churchyard and the White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly, every quarter of an hour. The Hampton Court omnibuses, also from the same places, pass close to Sudbrook Park.

All requisite information, with a steel engraving of the mansion and grounds, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary.

Wednesday only is fixed for strangers to visit the establishment, when the mansion, porcelain baths, douches, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and parks, may be viewed from Ten till Five o'clock.

Cards to admit parties may be obtained at 13, King William-street, City; 10, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway; 28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Mr. Wall's Public Library; the Castle, and the Star and Garter Hotels, Richmond.

52, Fleet-street.

## A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr.

HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

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and Self-acting Filter Company continue to SUPPLY their FILTERS—the only system known by which filtered water can be obtained in sufficient quantities for all domestic purposes. Brewers, distillers, paper makers, and manufacturers in general may be supplied with apparatus purifying to an unlimited quantity. The prices are two to four guineas, filtering 200 to 400 gallons daily, or as many hundred tons, the price varying accordingly. Office, 45, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and 8, Jermyn-street, Haymarket.

## THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most

scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventor has decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush; therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz.: full-sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These imitator brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen in bone, and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

## THE ATRAPILATORY, OR LIQUID HAIR

DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dyes as infallible, if done at their establishment; and the ladies and gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose; and some of their establishments having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

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STEPHENS'S LIQUID OAK, MAHOGANY, ROSE, and SATIN WOOD STAINS, for Staining various sorts of Inferior Woods, so as to give them the appearance and character of the more costly and ornamental kinds; also for reviving the more natural colour of Wood Carving and Panellings, and other ornamental Wood Work, when such has become faded from age or other causes.

IN THE BUILDING AND DECORATING CHURCHES, where it is desirable to give to the cheaper kind of Woods the appearance of antique Oak, or to make Deal assume the character of Oak Panelling, whereby the effect of the more costly may be produced by the use of a cheaper material, these Stains will be found more effective than any means hitherto employed.

IN OLD MANSIONS AND HALLS, where the Wood Carvings and Panellings have faded, the application of these Stains will be found to revive and bring back the rich natural colour, and which colour may be varied from the lighter to the deeper shades of the most Antique Oak.

THE BIRCH WOOD, which has a fine natural grain, with little colour, is particularly suited to the application of these Stains; and the appearance which it assumes after staining is so near that of the natural wood, that it is only when the grain and colour of the latter is particularly fine that it is preferred. Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash, and other Woods, English and Foreign, receive the Stains and produce various imitations.

For the exposed Timbers of the inside of the ROOFS of CHURCHES, for which north country Timbers and Deals are generally used, by brushing them over with the Stain, which operation is very rapidly, and of course economically effected, the appearance of an oaken Roof will be produced. For colouring the backs of the seats, pews, the fronts of galleries, the pulpit, &c., it is equally advantageous.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, and may be obtained at 54, Stamford-street; at the Office of the Builder, 2, York-street, Covent-garden; at Manchester, at Crake's Marble Works, Garratt-bridge, David street; at Mr. Shackle's, Chemist, Peaseod-street, Windsor; at which places specimens of their application may be seen.

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## CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—At a MEET-

ING of the Committee of the Deputies of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Friday, the 17th day of July, 1846.

BENJAMIN HANBURY, Esq., in the Chair;

It was moved by John Wilks, Esq., seconded by David Williams Wire, Esq., and resolved:—

1. That this committee truly desire prompt and economical correction of all abuses in charitable funds, and would gladly co-operate in any measure to accomplish such results; but that this committee having participated in the general satisfaction at the recent rejection by Parliament of "The Charitable Trusts Bill," brought forward by the late Lord Chancellor, have considered with regret the subsequent introduction of another "Charitable Trusts Bill" by Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring, entitled "A Bill for procuring accounts of receipt and expenditure by all persons administering charitable trusts in England," and which appears to be liable to many of the objections successfully urged against the former measure, and even without incurring any of the benefits which that measure professed to promote.

2. That the bill is obviously objectionable as being unintelligible and vague; may injuriously affect forty thousand charitable institutions in England, directing them to transmit a statement of all real or personal property vested for charitable purposes to the Secretary of State, and annually also to send to him accounts prepared in such form as he may direct, of all their yearly receipts and disbursements, to be by him abstracted under general heads and submitted to Parliament; and that this measure will be attended with immense trouble and inconvenience to vast numbers of parties throughout the empire; will render needful a new, large, and costly public establishment, without producing any equivalent information or real effective protection against misappropriation and abuse; that it will in the present form involve thousands of chapels and places of religious worship, and also all benevolent societies supported by the contributions of the charitable, in an offensive and prejudicial intervention by government and the legislature, and which will excite disgust and displeasure, and diminish the active and liberal beneficence that has produced and is producing the most happy effects.

3. That this committee therefore deem it their duty to present a petition to Parliament against such bill, and also to apply to her Majesty's Government, and explaining the objections which they entertain, entreat that their sanction may not be granted to a measure which, introduced without explanation towards the close of a session, would excite general inconvenience and dissatisfaction. (Signed) BENJAMIN HANBURY, Chairman.

## CAPSULED SELTERS WATER.—The

General Direction of the Domains of his Highness the Duke of Nassau declare, by these presents, that, being desirous to prevent and put a stop to the numerous falsifications committed in respect to the waters of Selters (in England called Seltzer water), they have granted to JOHN THOMAS BETTS, patentee of the Metallic Capsules, and to no one else in the kingdom of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to PURCHASE and EXPORT, direct from the springs, the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Schwalbach, and Weilbach.

They declare further that the bottles, after being filled with the respective mineral waters, are to be immediately, and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named capsules, which bear the impression of the ducaal arms and the inscription "Betts's Patent Capsule; Betts, Importer Nassau Selters Wasser."

The present declaration is granted to Mr. Betts with authority to publish the same. Given at Wiesbaden, this 18th day of December, 1844.

The President of the Direction-general, } BARON DE BOCK  
Ducal Domains at Nassau, } HERMSDORFF.

The waters, thus secured, will be found, despite of time and climate, as gaseous, lively, and fresh as at the moment when filled at the springs; and the Nassau Government thus places in the hands of the public the means of identifying their Selters waters. These waters are sold in large and small bottles, at the Patent Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars.

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## DUMPTON-HALL, RAMSGATE.

THE ANNIVERSARY of this Institution for the BOARD and EDUCATION of the SONS of MINISTERS of the GOSPEL, without sectarian preference, will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1846.

MORNING, at Eleven o'clock, at CAVENDISH CHAPEL, a PUBLIC EXAMINATION, conducted by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., in connexion with prayer and praise.

EVENING, at Seven o'clock, a SERMON by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, on behalf of the Society.

The friends of the Institution, Ladies and Gentlemen, will dine together at Dumpton-hall, at Two o'clock precisely. HENRY KELSALL, Esq., of Rochdale, will preside.

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Rev. H. Cresswell, of Canterbury.  
Rev. W. Brock, of Norwich.

The Officers of this Society beg respectfully to call the attention of the Friends of Education to the

### RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. That this Institution be denominated "The Dumpton-hall School," for the Board and Education of the Sons of Ministers of the Gospel.

2. That its constitution be Catholic; admitting to its privileges without sectarian preference.

3. That every case be immediately entertained if there be a vacancy; and that all expense and trouble consequent upon public elections be avoided, unless coetaneous applications, more numerous than can be received, should render them imperative.

4. That a Donation of Ten Guineas or more shall constitute a Life Governor; and that an Annual Subscription of Half-a-Guinea shall entitle to one vote at each election for as many children as are to be elected, or the liberty of giving the whole number to one candidate. Every additional half-guinea, annually subscribed, shall entitle to proportionate votes.

5. That the system of education include reading, writing, arithmetic, English history and literature, Latin, and Greek. To prepare the pupils for the commencement of the commercial, or the completion of the classical.

6. That the appointment of the Treasurer, Secretary, and the Masters, be in the power of the Committee; and that they may add to their number at pleasure.

The educational efficiency and general conduct of the institution is best testified by those parents whose children are reaping its benefits. They are the parties mainly interested, and most likely to form a correct and impartial opinion. The following are extracts from their unsolicited communications:—

"I have pleasure in expressing the greatest satisfaction with the treatment of my son at Ramsgate. On his return he said, 'Father, I could not have had better food, kinder teachers, or better learning, if you had paid £40 a-year.' Accept, therefore, dear Sir, the warmest expressions of acknowledgment."  
Rev. JAS. MORETON, Overton.

"I would express my best thanks for the improvement my sons have made during the past year; they were never better in health."  
Rev. FRANCIS WILLS, Kensington.

"We are much gratified with the advancement Frederick has made since he has been at Dumpton-hall, and beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments."  
Rev. A. ORAM, near Bridgewater.

"Alfred appears to have been very comfortable at Dumpton. His improvement, I think, is equal to my expectations. With unforgotten gratitude for the advantages of the institution to my child," &c.  
Rev. A. POWELL, Great Ellingham.

"I have no words to express my gratitude to you, Sir, for the last half-year spent by my boy in your most excellent institution, during which time he has improved surprisingly."  
Rev. JOHN FRANCIS, Westmacote.

"It was with emotions of great delight and gratitude that I received intelligence of your kindness, and that of friends, concerning my son James. Nothing could be more agreeable to our feelings, and we feel greatly obliged by your kindness. He is now losing time, and has been sadly neglected in consequence of my great weakness."  
Rev. S. BARROWS, Shanklin.

"I am much pleased and quite satisfied with the progress my dear boys have made during the last half-year; and I sincerely wish your valuable institution the most abundant prosperity."  
Rev. B. WHEELER, Northamptonshire.

"Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the benefits my boy has received at Dumpton-hall. I assure you I think him in every respect improved beyond my most sanguine hopes."  
Rev. J. WARD, Rochester.

"I am much pleased with John's progress, and think there is much credit due to the masters for their attention to the boys."  
Rev. J. REES, Chalford.

"Allow me to say, that our friends, with whom Arthur is spending his holidays, think him greatly improved."  
Rev. M. KENT, Shrewsbury.

"We were very thankful to find him, on his return, after ten months' residence with you, so much improved in health and in information. We are very grateful to God, and, under him, to you, for the advantages he enjoys on such practicable terms."  
Rev. D. R. STEPHENS, Manchester.

"I should not wish youths to be better satisfied than they appear to be. Both their appearance and improvement speak well."  
Rev. S. BARROWS (second letter.)

The Committee have only to add, that fifty pupils have been received, and that nearly that number are now under instruction. Is such a school to be dispersed for want of funds, while the world abounds in wealth? Are such youths to be neglected in these times of cultivation?

The Christian public will decide. Do they approve Catholicity rather than Sectarianism—the refusal of no poor minister's child because of the parents' particular creed? Do they approve the preparation of children (whose parents have no capital to put them into business) for counting-houses, intelligent apprentices, British School-masters, or other openings which Divine Providence may present? Do they approve that a minister's child should not be a bye-word in the neighbourhood as being neglected more than the children of deacons and tradesmen in general? And do they approve that the blessing of a sound education should be secured for such, upon the most economical plan compatible with competent masters, a liberal diet, and a comfortable home? Then, it is presumed Dumpton-hall will at least share their approbation and support.

Here the children of the Independent—of the Baptist—of the Wesleyan—meet together. Their parents wish them all to read the same Bible, and to kneel at the same footstool. Many a prayer is offered for their future welfare; and if so be, by the Divine blessing, they become Christians—Christians in deed and in truth—we will scarcely inquire with what section of the "one Church" they unite.

Such a Society was not founded to multiply those already in existence, but to supply what was not. Party spirit it disdains; on public spirit it relies. It says, Help others, help us!

Communications will be thankfully received by S. Morton Peto, Esq., Russell-square; or by Rev. Mortlock Daniell, Hon. Sec., Dumpton-hall, Ramsgate.



## ELSTEAD CHURCH-RATES.

CORNWALL AND PAYNE &amp; WOODS.

**THE COSTS** in this unjust PROSECUTION will be £250, instead of £200, as was at first supposed. Little more than £100 has been contributed. A reference to a report in this paper a fortnight since, of a parish meeting in Elstead, will show the men Woods has to deal with, and the hardship of his case. Surely the sympathy and indignation of the public will be roused.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already Adversed	128	16	10
Men. Thompson, Esq., Northwick House, St. John's Wood, per <i>Patriot</i>	0	10	6
Master Henry Hugh Thompson, ditto	0	7	0
Master James Stratton Thompson, ditto	0	7	9
Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Thompson, ditto	0	7	0
John Wilks, Esq., Finsbury-square, per <i>Patriot</i>	1	1	0
Mrs. Talbot, Guildford	1	1	0
Small sums	0	11	0
	£133	1	4

Subscriptions are authorised to be received by T. G. Appleton, Esq., Treasurer, Mr. T. W. Richards, Secretary, to the Committee, Elstead; Mr. Frazer, bookseller, Farnham; Mr. Lemare, bookseller, Godalming; Mr. Andrews, bookseller, Guildford; and at the Offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, *Leeds Mercury*, and *County Chronicle*.

**THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**—The COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have great pleasure in intimating that the preliminary arrangements are now completed, and the World's Convention promises to be the most influential meeting ever held for the advancement of the temperance principles. They have already received the names of many of the most distinguished friends of the cause as delegates from various parts of the world. The Committee have resolved, at the suggestion of a liberal friend, in order to give full effect to its proceedings, to raise £1,000 for the immediate purposes of the Convention. They have communicated this determination to several kind friends, who have generously responded to the application. In publishing the list of subscriptions already received, the Committee have only to add, they doubt not that this occasion will be made, under the Divine Blessing, a great means of advancing the Temperance Movement, and promoting the best interests of mankind.

Subscriptions to the Convention Fund are respectfully requested to be forwarded to the Society's Offices, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, July 14, 1845. THOMAS BEGGS, Secretary.

## CONVENTION FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Joseph Eaton, Esq., Bristol	50	0	0	Rev. F. Howarth, Bury	1	5	0
E. Thomas, Esq., ditto	50	0	0	Smaller sums	1	3	6
Edward Smith, Esq., Sheffield	50	0	0	Llanelli Society	1	1	0
G. W. Attwood, Esq., ditto	42	0	0	Mr. J. Jeffreys, Bombay	1	1	0
George Thomas, Esq., Bristol	30	0	0	Shaftesbury Society	1	1	0
J. Charlton, Esq., ditto	10	0	0	Mr. John Rutter, Shaftesbury	1	1	0
R. Charlton, Esq., ditto	10	0	0	Ramsgate Society	1	1	0
A. A. ditto	10	0	0	Hexham ditto	1	1	0
Per Dr. Lovell, London	10	0	0	Mr. Meredith	1	1	0
Leeds Society	10	0	0	Mr. J. Cassell, London	1	1	0
William Cash, Esq., London	10	0	0	Jas. Stubbin, Birmingham	1	1	0
G. S. Kenrick, Esq., West Bromwich	10	0	0	Ennisceorthy Society	1	1	0
S. Bowly, Esq., Gloucester	5	0	0	Mr. Cole, Greenwich	1	1	0
S. Fox, Esq., Nottingham	5	0	0	Ipswich Society	1	1	0
C. H. Clarke, Esq., do	5	0	0	Northampton ditto	1	1	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne Society	5	0	0	Dr. Marsh, Leamington	1	1	0
T. B. Smithies, Esq., York	5	0	0	Bath Society	1	1	0
Suffolk Union	5	0	0	Rev. B. Harvey	1	1	0
York Society	5	0	0	J. Hawkins, Esq., Commercial-road	1	1	0
Bridgewater ditto	5	0	0	Melksham ditto	1	1	0
Metropolitan ditto	5	0	0	Dr. Mastaler	1	1	0
J. S. Buckingham, Esq., R. Barrett, Esq., Wad-don	5	0	0	W. Cabell, Esq.	1	1	0
Alton Society	4	0	0	Sunderland Society	1	1	0
Dorking ditto	3	0	0	Mr. George Millar	1	1	0
Essex Union	3	0	0	Cirencester Society	1	1	0
Scarborough Society	3	0	0	Plaistow ditto	1	1	0
Jersey ditto	3	0	0	Mr. T. B. Seutt	1	1	0
W. C. Walters, Esq., Newcastle	3	0	0	Mrs. S. Singleton, Preston	1	1	0
Merthyr Tydfil	3	0	0	Mr. W. Pease, Stickle-path	1	1	0
Halstead Society	2	2	0	Aldborough Society	1	1	0
Malden ditto	2	2	0	Ealing-lane ditto	1	1	0
D. Bowly, Esq., Cirencester	2	2	0	Doncaster ditto	1	1	0
Hitchin Society	2	0	0	Staines ditto	1	0	0
Halifax ditto	2	0	0	Fitzroy Association	1	0	0
Chelmsford ditto	2	0	0	Rev. Jabez Burns	1	0	0
Rotherham ditto	2	0	0	Runcorn Society	1	0	0
Cardiff ditto	1	10	0	Hull ditto	1	0	0
Smaller sums	1	6	6	Hulme, Manchester	1	0	0
				Mr. Wood, Scarborough	1	0	0
				E. Shackleton, Ballymore	1	0	0
				Alwrick Society	0	10	0
				Rev. P. Penon	0	10	0
				F. Wheeler and Son	0	10	0

**APPEAL** on behalf of the Family of Dr. SHERIDAN, late Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*.—In consequence of the long and melancholy illness of the late Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, Dr. SHERIDAN, his wife and three infant children are plunged in circumstances of the most painful embarrassment, indeed, of utter destitution. They have experienced the kind interposition, in one or two instances, of individual succour. The *Nonconformist* has testified its sympathy in their behalf; and the Proprietors of the *Times*, on being made acquainted with their exigent situation, immediately, with the usual promptitude which distinguishes their liberality on such occasions, transmitted to Mrs. Sheridan a handsome temporary aid.

But it is hoped that the strenuous efforts of the late Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, in favour of the great principles in which the progress of the age is involved, and more particularly of those appertaining to the cause of Dissent—will have left a sufficient impression on the minds of the community at large, and on members of the large and influential ranks of Dissenters—to induce a tribute of such assistance to his at present destitute family as may prove of effectual advantage. During the last six months, they have been subject to the most bitter suffering; occasionally, indeed, not having sufficient diet; and altogether exposed to a degree of calamity, constituting the strongest appeal to the sympathies of the kind-hearted and benevolent.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the *Nonconformist*, 3, Whitefriars-street.

## TO DESTITUTE CHURCHES.

**A DISSENTING MINISTER** of Classical Education, and who can refer with confidence to neighbouring Ministers for the highest testimony as to character and ability as a PREACHER, but who with his wife prefers to engage in teaching a School in connexion with the Ministry, would be glad to hear of such opening, where the resources of the Church may be so limited as to need such a Minister. Address, "W." care of Reverend D. CRANBROOK, Swavesey, near St. Ives, Hunts.

**WANTED, by MRS. GEORGE CLARKE, of BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL, BATH, a GOVERNESS** to take the care of, and to educate her daughters, whose ages are from Five to Thirteen. Any one whose age is above Twenty-five, and who is desirous of a home in a quiet family, regulated by the Word of God, would find this a comfortable situation.

**THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY** of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People, will be celebrated in the NATIONAL HALL, 242, High Holborn, by a

## PUBLIC TEA PARTY AND SOIREE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th July,

W. J. FOX, Esq., in the Chair.

Several eminent advocates of the People's Cause have promised to attend, and take part in the proceedings of the evening. Single tickets, 1s. 6d. each; double (to admit a lady and gentleman), 2s. 6d.; to be had at the Hall. Tea on table at Half-past Six o'Clock.

**THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five per cent., declared on the 8th instant, is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of income-tax, at the Offices of the Company, 62, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 13, 1845.

**COLLEGE-HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX** (Eight Miles from London), conducted by M. THOMSON, of Glasgow University.—Young Gentlemen boarded and instructed in the usual branches of a Classical and Commercial Education. The well-known salubrity of the situation requires no comment. The premises are extensive, comprising three acres, with a large play-ground, cricket, and gymnastic field. The dormitories are airy and lofty. The food of the first quality and unlimited. The utmost attention paid to the domestic comforts of the pupils, so as to render school more of a parental than a scholastic home. Gymnastics taught by Professor Montaigne, of Upper Clapton. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Young, A.M., Albion Chapel, Moorfields, London. Prospectuses forwarded by post, on application.

**EDUCATION and SEA BATHING.**—CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, GROVE-HOUSE, DOVER-ROAD, FOLKESTONE, KENT. The Rev. JOHN CLARK begs to announce, that the business of his Establishment will be Resumed on Monday the 27th, instead of Thursday the 23rd instant.

Terms from Twenty to Thirty Guinea; Parlor Boarders, from Thirty to Forty.

The Preparatory School of Miss Clark will Re-open on the same day. Terms, Twenty Guinea.

Mr. Clark takes this opportunity of stating that he has, encouraged by the patronage he has received, especially since the opening of the railway, considerably enlarged his premises; in consequence of which he will be able, with facility, to admit a few more pupils, after the recess.

He has the pleasure of adding, that the school is allowed to travel at half fares by rail, and that the young gentlemen have the opportunity of bathing, which, like the sea and air of Folkestone, is good and free, three times a week, under his personal superintendence.

P. S. The School will be met on Monday the 27th inst., at the London-bridge station, by Mr. John Clark, at 4 p.m. for 1-30 train, which reaches Folkestone about a quarter past seven.

**DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.**—Mr. FLETCHER begs to announce to the Parents of the Pupils, and his Friends generally, that the vacancy occasioned by the death of his son will, after the present recess, be supplied by the Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, M.A., late Principal of Hull College. The opening of the School will be unavoidably deferred till Monday, August 3rd, when the usual premiums for punctual attendance will be awarded to all the pupils present on that day.

**AT GUILDFORD-HOUSE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.** Mr. F. EWEN (successor to the late Rev. H. SMITH, and formerly one of the Classical Tutors of the Mill-hill Grammar School, near London), educates a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The course of instruction at this Establishment embraces all the branches of a liberal Commercial and Classical Education. French, Drawing, and Music, taught by thoroughly competent Masters. Situation airy and healthy.

Prospectuses and References may be had on application.

School will re-open on Friday, July 31st.

SPLENDID DINNER SHERRY, 21s. per Dozen.

**TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED OLD GINGER WINE.** 18s. per Dozen, recommended by the Faculty for Spasms, &c. At this season the most refreshing beverage, with cold spring water.—Agents appointed.

JOHN EDWARDS, 39, Holborn-hill.

## TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

**A FURTHER REDUCTION** in the price of THE HYMN-BOOK having been resolved upon, the Publishers beg respectfully to call attention to the present scale of charges:—

48mo. Edition, Ruby Type, purple roan, lettered ..... 1s. 4d.  
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Almost all the Hymns in Watts, really adapted for public or private worship, or ordinarily used in either, are here to be found, to the number of 310.

With these are intermixed, under a common numerical arrangement, ranging from 1 to 825, nearly 500 of the choicest devotional compositions known to the Church of God in connexion with the names of Cowper, Wesley, Doddridge, Toplady, Kenn, Montgomery, and many others. There are few instances of abbreviation; and none of the established favourites of the public are altered.

Specimens for examination may be had, free of expense, by Ministers and Congregations, with all particulars, on application to the publishers.

London: T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; may be ordered through any bookseller.

## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**TRACTS FOR THE MILLION.**—IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In compliance with the recommendation of the General Council, at its late Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee have resolved—That, with a view to the wider dissemination of sound information, in a popular form, on the question of Church-establishments, the "Tracts for the Million" be REDUCED in price ONE-THIRD, viz.:—Eight-page Tracts, 2s. 8d. per Hundred; Four-page ditto, 1s. 4d.; Two-page ditto, 8d. And that 25 per cent. be allowed to Registrars and to the Trade.

F. A. COX,  
E. MIALL,  
J. M. HARE, } Secretaries.

## SECOND ISSUE of TRACTS for the MILLION;

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With Title, Preface, and Index.

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